ſon whoſe talents I have long admired, and from whoſe writings I have gathered ſo much information.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to add another obligation to the goodneſs of which you have been ſo liberal to me; which is, to communicate to all the members of the Academy my ſentiments of gratitude, reſpect, and eſteem.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A year after this anſwer from Dr Robertſon, (in the month of January 1779), government thought proper to prohibit the book which had given him a ſeat in the Academy. Orders were ſent to all the cuſtomhouſes, to prevent its being received into the kingdom in any language whatſoever, and to the Academy of Hiſtory to name two of its members to attack and criticiſe the work. The Academy offered compliance, provided it might be permitted to chuſe two others to make its defence. This tranſlation which was going to preſs, was included in the proſcription.

Particulars relating to the OLD COLLEGE *of Edinburgh.*

THE parts of the Old College that were firſt demoliſhed, in order to give way for the new buildings, were, the houſe of the profeſſor of divinity, at the north-eaſt corner, and thoſe of the profeſſors of Greek and Hebrew, and of the upper and under janitors, in the lower area, at the north-weſt corner, near the head of the Horſe Wynd, and the ſteeple over the north-gate.

The old houſe of the Profeſſor of Divinity was appropriated to that purpoſe, at the expence of Bartholomew Somerville, the ſon of Peter Somerville, a rich burgeſs and bailie of Edinburgh. Having no children, he mortified to the College of Edinburgh, in the year 1639, the ſum of 40,000 merks for the maintenance of a Profeſſor of Diviaity, and 6000 merks for purchaſing Sir James Skene's lodging and garden for his habitation. Over the door of the houſe was the effigy of the ſaid Bartholomew Somerville, cut in ſtone, with the following inſcription:

Magiſtro Bartholomæo Sommervelio,
Urbis municipi munificentiſſimo,
Qui in pios in urbe et Academiæ uſus
40,000 M. teſtamento legavit,
Urbs Edinburgena hoc monumentum p. c.

Over the principal door of the Divinity Hall, on the weſt ſide, there is engraved, in a tablet of ſtone, as follows:

Virtus rectorem ducemque deſiderat.
Vitia ſine magiſtro diſcuntur.
Anno 1616.

Within the Divinity Hall is ſtill preſerved, upon a painted board, in gilt letters, the following inſcription:

Bibliotheca hæc
Virum Pietate, Prudentia, et literis inſignem
D. GEO. CAMPBELL, S. S. T.
Apud Nos, ſumma cum laude Profeſſorem,
Grato animo autorem agnoſcit,
Ejus conſiliis auſpiciiſque inchoata,
Et ſingulari cura inſtructa.
Poſt hunc plurimum debet Viris Reverendis
V. D. Præconibus
Mro. RICARDO STRAITTON, Londonenſi,
Et Mro. THOMÆ WILKIE,
Eccleſiæ in Vico Canonicorum nuper paſtori.
Quorum ille DCC codicibus eam augendam curavit,
Hic CCCC Volumina Teſtamento legavit.
1712.

The Profeſſor of Divinity's garden, purchaſed for that puprpoſe by the ſaid Mr Somerville, extended all the way to the weſt wall belonging to the Infirmary, comprehending the ground through which the new ſteeet paſſes from the South Bridge to the ſouth, as far ſouth as the Principal's garden.

The North Gate at the head of the College Wynd, over which the ſteeple was erected, was a fabric of great ſtrength, and not inelegant.—It was built in 1637, under the direction of Mr John Joſſie, merchant in Edinburgh, and College Treaſurer, and the firſt who bore that office, which he held for four years. He was alſo City Treaſurer, and zealous in promoting the buildings of the Old College, to which he contributed very liberally. He built, at his own expence, the chamber immediately over the gate; but the ſteeple itſelf was not finiſhed till the year 1686. From the inſcription which it bears, it ſeems to have been erected at the expence of a perſon of the name of Thomas Burnet. It was a tall tower, about 12 feet ſquare, and 6 ſtories high, or about 80 feet from the ground to the top of the wall; upon which was a pavilion roof, terminating with a vane. The different ſmall chambers of which it conſiſted, and which were entered from a turnpike-ſtair, made a part of the houſe inhabited by the Profeſſor of Greek.—The front to the north was of poliſhed aſhler work, with ruſtic corners. Immediately

diately over the gate were the city arms, but wanting the ſupporters; and higher up, betwixt two of the windows, were the arms, as is ſuppoſed, of the above-mentioned Thomas Burnet. The ſame arms are on the ſouth ſide, towards the College, over a window; and under them the following inſcription:

Dum floret ſtudioſa cohors, campanave pulſat,
Semper honos nomenque tuum, Burnete, manebunt.
T. B.

From which it appears that a bell was intended to be hung in this tower; which intention however was not fulfilled, the College bell being in a ſmaller tower, near the upper area. High up on the ſouth front, was a ſun dial, with T. B. inſcribed on it, and the year 1686.

In imitation of the above-mentioned John Jeſſie, others alſo contributed to the buildings of the lower area to the north and weſt. John Trotter built, at his own expence, the two chambers next to the ſteeple. And Robert Ellis added two more to theſe, towards the Horſe Wynd, which made the chief part of the Profeſſor of Greek's houſe. The four chambers in the corner at the head of the Horſe Wynd, of which the principal part of the Profeſſor of Hebrew's houſe conſiſted, were built by a legacy which John Jeſſie procured for the purpoſe, from Robert Johnſton LL. D. ſon of a citizen of Edinburgh, who had lived in London many years. He had been educated at the College of Edinburgh, and was one of its greateſt benefactors. He bequeathed to it in particular 1000 l. for the maintaining of eight burſars, who are preſented by the Town Council of Edinburgh, beſides the ſums for augmenting the fabric. The chambers on the weſt ſide of the ſame area, compoſing the reſt of the Profeſſor of Hebrew's houſe, with his claſs, the houſe of the under janitor, and part of that of the upper janitor, were built at the joint expence of Robert Fleming and Laurence Henryſon, two bailies of the city, George Sootie Dean of Guild, William Thomſon Town Clerk, and a citizen of the name of James Murray.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

READING a few days ago Lord Kames's Sketches, vol. III. p. 27. I found the following obſervation, which I think might be now of as ſalutary effects as at the time mentioned. No perſon who is acquainted with the authority of the Magiſtrates in London, but knows that their power being properly enlarged, they might take up many of thoſe reprobates who are now the terror of the city and environs. The Eaſt India Company are annually in want of recruits. A reſidence there for a few years under military diſcipline might go a great way to reclaim them.

"In our late war with France we were neceſſitated to give up even the appearance of voluntary ſervice, and to recruit the army on that ſolid principle, that every man ſhould fight for his country; and the juſtices were empowered to force into the ſervice ſuch as could be beſt ſpared from civil occupations. This meaſure was of importance with reſpect to its conſequences. The ſalutary effects of this meaſure, even during the ſhort time it ſubſiſted, were evident The dread of being forced into the ſervice, rendered the populace orderly It did more, it rendered them induſtrious, in order to conciliate favour. It reclaimed the idle and reprobate; a meaſure in the preſent depravity of manners, of greater importance than any other that concerns the police of Britain, and more eſpecially of London. *Why was this ſtatute limited to a temporary exiſtence?* There is not on record another ſtatute better intitled to immortality. To avoid hard labour and ſevere diſcipline in the army, men would become ſober and induſtrious at home; and ſuch untractable ſpirits as cannot be reached by the mild laws of a free government, would be effectually tamed by the military rigorous exactneſs"

Your's, &c. *A Friend to the Police.*

Lond Chron.

Account of COTTON WOOL *imported into Great Britain in* 1769.

		Libs.
Foreign Weſt Indies,		239,803
Turky,		4,668,231
Eaſt Indies,		2,101,104
Demerary,		1,345,702
French,		6,143,623
Brazil,		4,755,635
Spaniſh Weſt Indies,		93,726
Weſt Indies, per Ireland,		52,794
Georgias,		18,964
Africa,		1,626
Bahamas,		377,980
Bermudas,		5,800
Britiſh,		9,998,986
Other parts,		705,921
Into Scotland, from the Britiſh Weſt Indies,		1,700,000
	Total libs.	32,209,895

On

On the Trial by Ordeal, among the Hindus. By Ali Ibrahim Khan, Chief Magiſtrate at Benares. Communicated by Warren Haſtings, Eſq;

[From "Aſiatic Reſearches." vol. I.]

THE modes of trying offenders by an appeal to the Deity, which are deſcribed at large in the Mitachera or comment on the Dherma Saſtra, in the Chapter of Oaths, and other ancient books o- Hindu law, are here ſufficiently explainf ed, according to the interpretation o learned Pandits, by the well-wiſher to mankind, Ali Ibrahim Khan.

The word Divya in Sanſcrit ſignifies the ſame with *paricſha*, or *parikhya* in Bhaſha, *kaſam* in Arabic, and *ſaucand* in Perſian; that is, an *oath*, or the form of invoking the Supreme Being to atteſt the truth of an allegation; but it is generally underſtood to mean the Trial by Ordeal, or the form of appealing to the *immediate* interpoſition of the divine power.

Now this trial may be conducted in *nine* ways: firſt, by the *balance*; ſecondly, by *fire*; thirdly, by *water*; fourthly, by *poiſon*; fifthly, by the *Coſha*, or water in which an idol has been waſhed: ſixthly, by *rice*; ſeventhly, by *boiling* oil; eightly, by *red hot iron*; ninthly, by *images*.

I. Ordeal by the balance is thus performed. The beam having been previouſly adjuſted, the cord fixed, and both ſcales made perfectly even, the perſon accuſed and a Pandit faſt a whole day; then after the accuſed has been bathed in ſacred water, the *homa* or *oblation* preſented to *fire*, and the deities worſhipped, he is carefully weighed; and when he is taken out of the ſcale, the Pandits proſtrate themſelves before it, pronounce a certain *mantra* or *incantation*, agreeably to the Saſtras, and having written the ſubſtance of the accuſation on a piece of paper, bind it on his head. Six minutes after, they place him again in the ſcale; and, if he weigh more than before, he is held guilty; if leſs, innocent; if exactly the ſame, he muſt be weighed a third time; when, as it is written in the Mitacſhera, there will certainly be a difference in his weight.—Should the balance, though well fixed, break down, this would be conſidered as a proof of his guilt.

II. For the *fire-ordeal* an excavation, nine hands long, two ſpans broad, and one ſpan deep, is made in the ground, and filled with a fire of *pippal* wood: into this the perſon accuſed muſt walk bare-footed; and if his foot be unhurt, they hold him blameleſs; if burned, guilty.

III. Water-ordeal is performed by cauſing the perſon accuſed to ſtand in a ſufficient depth of water, either flowing or ſtagnant, to reach his navel; but care ſhould be taken, that no ravenous animal be in it, and that it be not moved by much air: a Brahman is then directed to go into the water, holding a ſtaff in his hand; and a ſoldier ſhoots three arrows on dry ground from a bow of cane: a man is next diſpatched to bring the arrow which has been ſhot fartheſt; and, after he has taken it up, another is ordered to run from the edge of the water; at which inſtant the perſon accuſed is told to graſp the foot or the ſtaff of the Brahman, who ſtands near him in the water, and immediately to dive into it. He muſt remain under water, till the two men, who went to fetch the arrows, are returned; for, if he raiſe his head or body above the ſurface, before the arrows are brought back, his guilt is conſidered as fully proved. In the villages near Benares, it is the practice for the perſon who is to be tried by this kind of Ordeal, to ſtand in water up to his navel, and then, holding the foot of a Brahman, to dive under it as long as a man can walk fifty paces very gently: if, before the man has walked thus far, the accuſed riſe above the water, he is condemned: if not, acquitted.

IV. There two ſorts of trial by *poiſon*; firſt, the Pandits having performed their *homa*, and the perſon accuſed his ablution, two *retti's* and a half, or ſeven barley-corns, of viſhanaga, a poiſonous root, or of Sanc'hya, that is, white arſenick, are mixed in eight maſhas or ſixty-four *retti's* of clarified *butter*, which the accuſed muſt eat from the hand of a Brahman; if the poiſon produce no viſible effect, he is abſolved; otherwiſe, condemned. Secondly, the hooded ſnake, called naga, is thrown into a deep earthen pot, into which is dropped a ring, a ſeal, or a coin: this the perſon accuſed is ordered to take out with his hand; and, if the ſerpent bite him, he is pronounced guilty; if not, innocent.

V. Trial by the *Coſha* is as follows: the accuſed is made to drink three draughts of the water, in which the

images of the ſun, of Devi, and other deities, have been waſhed for that purpoſe; and if, within fourteen days, he has any ſickneſs or indiſpoſition, his crime is conſidered as proved.

VI. When ſeveral perſons are ſuſpected of theft, ſome dry rice is weighed, with the ſacred ſtone, called Salgram; or certain Slocas are read over it; after which the ſuſpected perſons are ſeverally ordered to chew a quantity of it: as ſoon as they have chewed it, they are to throw it on ſome leaves of pippal, or, if none be at hand, on ſome b'hurja patra, or bark of a tree from Nepal or Caſhmir. The man from whoſe mouth the rice comes dry, or ſtained with blood, is holden guilty; the reſt are acquitted.

VII. The ordeal by *hot oil* is very ſimple: when it is heated ſufficiently, the accuſed thruſts his hand into it; and, if he be not burned, is held innocent.

VIII. In the ſame manner, they make an *iron ball*, or the *head of a lance*, red-hot, and place it in the hands of the perſon accuſed; who, if it burn him not, is judged guiltleſs.

IX. To perform the ordeal by *dharmarch*, which is the name of the *ſloca* appropriated to this mode of trial, either an image, named Dharma, or the Genius of Juſtice, is made of ſilver, and another called Adharma, of clay or iron, both of which are thrown into a large earthen jar, and the accuſed, having thruſt his hand into it, is acquitted, if he bring out the ſilver image, but condemned, if he draw forth the iron; or, the figure of a deity is painted on white cloth, and another on black; the firſt of which they name dharma, and the ſecond adharma; theſe are ſeverally rolled up in cow-dung, and thrown into a large jar without having ever been ſhown to the accuſed; who muſt put his hand into the jar, and is acquitted or convicted, as he draws out the figure on white, or on black cloth.

It is written in the comment on the Dherma Saſtra, that each of the four principal caſts has a ſort of ordeal appropriated to it; that a Brahman muſt be tried by the balance, a Cſhatriya by fire, a Vaiſya by water, and a Sudra by poiſon; but ſome have decided, that any ordeal, except that by poiſon, may be performed by a Brahman, and that a man of any caſt may be tried by the balance: it has been determined, that a woman may have any trial except thoſe by poiſon and by water.

Certain months and days alſo are limited in the Mitacſhera for the different ſpecies of ordeal; as Agrahan, Pauſh, Magh, P'halgun, Srawan, and B'hadr, for that by fire; A'ſwin, Cartic, Jaiſht, and A'ſhadh, for that by water; Pauſh, Magh, and P'halgun, for that by poiſon: and regularly there ſhould be no water-ordeal on the Aſhtemi, or eighth, the Cheturdaſi, or fourteenth day of the new or full moon, in the intercalary month, in the month of B'hadr, on Sanaiſcher, or Saturday, and on Mangal or Tueſday; but, whenever the magiſtrate decides that there ſhall be an ordeal, the regular appointment of months and days needs not be regarded.

The Mitacſhera contains alſo the following diſtinctions: in caſes of theft or fraud to the amount of a hundred gold mohrs, the trial by poiſon is proper; if eighty mohrs be ſtolen, the ſuſpected perſon may be tried by fire; if forty, by the balance; if from thirty to ten, by the image-water; if two only, by rice.

An inſpired legiſlator, named Catyayana, was of opinion, that, though a theft or fraud could be proved by witneſſes, the party accuſed might be tried by ordeal: he ſays too, that, where a thouſand pana's are ſtolen, or fradulently with-held, the proper trial is by poiſon; where ſeven hundred and fifty, by fire; where ſix hundred and ſixty ſix and a fraction, by water; where five hundred, by the balance; where four hundred, by hot oil; where three hundred, by rice; where an hundred and fifty, by the Coſha; and where one hundred, by the dharmach, or images of ſilver and iron.

The mode of conducting the ordeal by red hot balls, or heads of ſpears, is thus particularly deſcribed in the commentary on Yagyawelcya.

At day-break, the place where the ceremony is to be performed is cleared and waſhed in the cuſtomary form; and at ſun-riſe, the Pandits, having paid their adoration to Ganeſa, the God of Wiſdom, draw nine circles on the ground with cow-dung, at intervals of ſixteen fingers; each circle containing ſixteen fingers of earth, but the ninth either ſmaller or larger than the reſt: then they worſhip the deities in the mode preſcribed by the Saſtra, preſent oblations to the fire, and having a ſecond time worſhipped the gods, read the appointed mentra's. The perſon to be tried then performs

performs an ablution, puts on moiſt clothes, and, turning his face to the eaſt, ſtands in the firſt ring, with both his hands fixed in his girdle: after this the preſiding magiſtrate and Pandits order him to rub ſome rice in the huſk between his hands, which they carefully inſpect; and if the ſcar of a former wound, a mole, or other mark appear on either of them, they ſtain it with a dye, that, after the trial, it may be diſtinguiſhed from any new mark. They next order him to hold both his hands open, and cloſe together; and, having put into them ſeven leaves of the *trembling tree*, or *pippal*, ſeven of the *ſami* or *jend*, ſeven blades of *darbha* graſs, a little barley moiſtened with curds, and a few flowers, they faſten the leaves on his hand with ſeven threads of raw cotton. The Pandits then read the ſtocas which are appointed for the occaſion; and, having written a ſtate of the caſe and the point in iſſue on a palmyra leaf, together with the mentra preſcribed in the Veda, they tie the leaf on the head of the accuſed. All being prepared, they heat an iron-ball or the head of a lance, weighing two ſer and a half, or five pounds, and throw it into water; they heat it again, and again cool it in the ſame manner: the third time they keep it in the fire till it is red-hot; then they make the perſon accuſed ſtand in the firſt circle; and, having taken the iron from the fire and read the uſual incantation over it, the Pandits place it with tongs in his hands. He muſt ſtep gradually from circle to circle, his feet being conſtantly within one of them, and, when he has reached the eighth, he muſt throw the iron into the ninth, ſo as to burn ſome graſs, which muſt be left in it for that purpoſe. This being performed, the magiſtrate and Pandits again command him to rub ſome rice in the huſk between both his hands, which they afterwards examine; and, if any mark of burning appear on either of them, he is convicted; if not, his innocence is conſidered as proved. If his hand ſhake through fear, and by his trembling any other part of his body is burned, his veracity remains unimpeached; but, if he let the iron drop before he reach the eighth circle, and doubt ariſe in the minds of the ſpectators, whether it had burned him, he muſt repeat the whole ceremony from the beginning.

In the year of the Meſſiah 1783, a man was tried by the hot ball at Benares, in the preſence of me Ali Ibrahim Khan, on the following occaſion. A man had appealed one Sancar of larceny, who pleaded that he was not guilty; and, as the theft could not be proved by legal evidence, the trial by fire ordeal was tendered to the appellee, and accepted by him. This well-wiſher to mankind adviſed the learned magiſtrates and Pandits to prevent the deciſion of the queſtion by a mode not conformable to the practice of the Company's government, and recommended an oath by the water of the Ganges and the leaves of tulaſi in a little veſſel of braſs, or by the book Herivanſa, or the ſtone Salgram, or by the hallowed ponds or baſons; all which oaths are uſed at Benares. When the parties obſtinately refuſed to try the iſſue by any one of the modes recommended, and inſiſted on a trial by the hot ball, the magiſtrates and Pandits of the court were ordered to gratify their wiſhes, and, ſetting aſide thoſe forms of trial, in which there could be only a diſtant fear of death, or loſs of property, as the juſt puniſhment of perjury, by the ſure yet ſlow judgement of heaven, to perform the ceremony of ordeal agreeably to the Dherma Saſtra: but it was not till after mature deliberation for four months, that a regular mandate iſſued for a trial by the red hot ball; and this was at length granted for four reaſons, firſt, becauſe there was no other way of condemning or abſolving the perſon accuſed; ſecondly, becauſe both parties were Hindus, and this mode of trial was ſpecially appointed in the Derma Saſtra by the ancient lawgivers; thirdly, becauſe this ordeal is practiſed in the dominions of the Hindu Rajas; and fourthly, becauſe it might be uſeful to inquire how it was poſſible for the heat of fire to be reſiſted, and for the hand that held it, to avoid being burned. An order was accordingly ſent to the Pandits of the court and of Benares to this effect: "Since the parties accuſing and accuſed are both Hindus, and will not conſent to any trial but that by the hot ball, let the ordeal deſired be duly performed in the manner preſcribed by the Mitacſhera, or commentary on Yagyawalcya."

When preparations were made for the trial, this well-wiſher to mankind, attended by all the learned profeſſors, by the officers of the court, the Sipahis of Capt. Hogan's battalion, and many inhabitants of Benares, went to the place prepared,

prepared, and endeavoured to diſſuade the appellor from requiring the accuſed to be tried by fire, adding, "if his hand be not burned, you ſhall certainly be impriſoned." The accuſer, not deterred by this menace, perſiſted in demanding the trial: the ceremony, therefore, was thus conducted in the preſence of me Ali Ibrahim Khan.

The Pandits of the court and the city, having worſhipped the God of Knowledge, and preſented their oblation of clarified butter to the fire, formed nine circles of cow-dung on the ground; and, having bathed the appellee in the Ganges, brought him with his clothes wet; when, to remove all ſuſpicion of deceit, they waſhed his hands with pure water: then, having written a ſtate of the caſe and the words of the mentra on a palmyra leaf, they tied it on his head; and put into his hands, which they opened and joined together, ſeven leaves of pippal, ſeven of jend, ſeven blades of darbha graſs, a few flowers, and ſome barley moiſtened with curds, which they faſtened with ſeven threads of raw white cotton. After this they made the iron-ball red hot, and, taking it up with tongs, placed it in his hands: he walked with it ſtep by ſtep, the ſpace of three gaz and a half, through each of the ſeven intermediate rings, and threw the ball into the ninth, where it burnt the graſs that had been left in it. He next, to prove his veracity, rubbed ſome rice in the huſk between his hands; which were afterwards examined, and were ſo far from being burned, that not even a bliſter was raiſed on either of them. Since it is the nature of fire to burn, the officers of the court, and people of Benares, near 500 of whom attended the ceremony, were aſtoniſhed at the event; and this well-wiſher to mankind was perfectly amazed. It occurred to his weak apprehenſion, that probably the freſh leaves and other things which, as it has been mentioned, were placed on the hands of the accuſed, had prevented their being burned; beſides, that the time was but ſhort between his taking the ball and throwing it down: yet it is poſitively declared in the Dherma Saſtra, and in the written opinions of the moſt reſpectable Pandits, that the hand of a man who ſpeaks truth cannot be burned; and Ali Ibrahim Khan certainly ſaw with his own eyes, as many others alſo ſaw with theirs, that the hands of the appellee in this cauſe were unhurt by the fire: he was conſequently diſcharged; but, that men might in future be deterred from demanding the trial by ordeal, the appellor was committed for a week. After all, if ſuch a trial could be ſeen once or twice by ſeveral intelligent men, acquainted with natural philoſophy, they might be able to aſſign the true reaſon, why a man's hand may be burned in ſome caſes and not in others.

Ordeal by the veſſel of hot oil, according to the comment on the Dherma Saſtra, is thus performed: The ground appointed for the trial, is cleared and rubbed with cow-dung, and the next day, at ſun-riſe, the Pandit worſhips Ganeſa, preſents his oblations, and pays adoration to other deities, conformably to the Saſtra: then, having read the incantation preſcribed, he places a round pan of gold, ſilver, copper, iron or clay, with a diameter of ſixteen fingers, and four fingers deep; and throws into it one ſer, or eighty ſicca weight, of clarified butter or oil of ſeſamum. After this, a ring of gold or ſilver or iron is cleaned and waſhed with water, and caſt into the oil; which they proceed to heat, and, when it is very hot, put into it a freſh leaf of pippalla, or of bilwa: when the leaf is burned, the oil is known to be ſufficiently hot. Then, having pronounced a mentra over the oil, they order the party accuſed to take the ring out of the pan; and, if he take it out without being burned, or without a bliſter on his hand, his innocence is conſidered as proved; if not, his guilt.

A Brahman named Riſhiſwara Bhatta accuſed one Ramdayal, a linen painter, of having ſtolen his goods: Ramdayal pleaded not guilty; and, after much altercation, conſented to be tried, as it had been propoſed, by the veſſel of oil. This well-wiſher to mankind adviſed the Pandits of the court to prevent, if poſſible, that mode of trial; but, ſince the parties inſiſted on it, an ordeal by hot oil, according to the Saſtra, was awarded, for the ſame reaſons which prevailed in regard to the trial by the ball. The Pandits who aſſiſted at the ceremony were, Bhiſama Bhatta, Nanapat'hac, Manirama Pat'haca, Manirama Bhatta, Siva, Anantarama Bhatta, Criparama, Viſhnuheri, Chriſhnachandra, Ramendra, Govindarama, Hericriſhna Bhatta, Calidaſa; the three laſt were Pandits of the court. When Ganeſa had been worſhipped, and the homa preſented, according

to

to the Saſtra, they ſent for this well-wiſher to mankind; who, attended by the two Daroghas of the Divani and Faujdari courts, the Cotwall of the town, the other officers of the court, and moſt of the inhabitants of Benares, went to the place of trial; where he laboured to diſſuade Ramdayal and his father from ſubmitting to the ordeal; and appriſed them, that if the hand of the accuſed ſhould be burned, he would be compelled to pay the value of the goods ſtolen, and his character would be diſgraced in every company. Ramdayal would not deſiſt: he thruſt his hand into the veſſel, and was burned. The opinion of the Pandits was then taken; and they were unanimous, that, by the burning of his hand, his guilt was eſtabliſhed, and he bound to pay Riſhiſwara Bhatta the price of what he had ſtolen; but if the ſum exceeded five hundred aſhrafi's, his hand muſt be cut off, by an expreſs law in the Saſtra; and a mulct alſo muſt be impoſed on him according to his circumſtances.

The chief magiſtrate, therefore, cauſed Ramdayal to pay Riſhiſwara 700 rupees in return for the goods which had been ſtolen; but, as amercements in ſuch caſes are not uſual in the courts of judicature at Benares, the mulct was remitted, and the priſoner diſcharged.

The record of this conviction was tranſmitted to Calcutta in the year of the Meſſiah 1783; and, in the month of April 1784, the Governor-General, Imadu'ddaulah Jelader Jang Behader, having ſeen the preceding account of trials by ordeal, put many queſtions concerning the meaning of Sanſcrit words, and the caſes here reported; to which he received reſpectful anſwers. He firſt deſired to know the preciſe meaning of *homa*, and was informed that it meant the oblations made to pleaſe the deities, and compriſed a variety of things: thus, in the *agni homa*, they throw into the fire ſeveral ſorts of wood and graſs, as *palaſ wood*, *c'hadira wood*, *ratta chandan* or red ſandal, *pippal wood*, *ſami*, and *cuſha graſs*, *dubha*, together with ſome ſorts of grain, fruit, and other ingredients, as black *ſeſamum*, barley, rice, ſugar-cane, clariſied butter, almonds, dates, and gugal or bdellium. To his next queſtion, "how many ſpecies of *homa* there were?" it was anſwered, that different ſpecies were adapted to different occaſions; but that, in the ordeals by hot iron, and hot oil, the ſame oblation was uſed. When he deſired to know the meaning of the word *mentra*, he was reſpectfully told, that in the language of the Pandits, there were three ſuch words, *mentra*, *yantra*, and *tantra*; that the firſt meant a paſſage from one of the Vedas, in which the names of certain deities occurred; the ſecond, a ſcheme of figures which they write with a belief that their wiſhes will be accompliſhed by it; and the third, a medical preparation, by the uſe of which all injuries may be avoided; for they are ſaid to rub it on their hands, and afterwards to touch red hot iron without being burned. He then aſked, How much barley, moiſtened with curds, was put into the hands of the accuſed perſon? and the anſwer was, nine grains.

His other queſtions were thus anſwered: "that the leaves of *pippala* were ſpread about in the hands of the accuſed, not heaped one above another; that the man who performed the fire-ordeal was not much agitated, but ſeemed in full poſſeſſion of his faculties; that the perſon tried by hot oil was at firſt afraid, but perſiſted, after he was burned, in denying the theft; nevertheleſs, as he previouſly had entered into a written agreement, that, if his hand ſhould be hurt, he would pay the value of the goods, the magiſtrate for that reaſon thought himſelf juſtified in compelling payment; that when the before-mentioned ingredients of the homa were thrown into the fire, the Pandits, ſitting round the hearth, ſung the Socas preſcribed in the Saſtra. That the form of the hearth is eſtabliſhed in the Veda and in the Dherma Saſtra; and this fire-place is alſo called Vedi; that, for the ſmaller oblations, they raiſe a little ground for the hearth, and kindle fire on it; for the higher oblations, they ſink the ground to receive the fire, where they perform the homa; and this ſacred hearth they call cunda." The Governor then aſked, why the trials by fire, by the hot ball, and the veſſel of oil, if there be no eſſential difference between them, are not all called fire-ordeals; and it was humbly anſwered, that, according to ſome Pandits, they were all three different, whilſt others inſiſted, that the trial by fire was diſtinct from that by the veſſel, though the trial by the hot ball and the head of a lance were the ſame; but that, in the apprehenſion of his reſpectful ſervant, they were all ordeal by fire.

PARLIAMENT. [p. 117.]

In the Houſe of Commons, March 4. Mr Flood roſe to ſtate his propoſition for a reform of the repreſentation of the people. He began with declaring that the Houſe of Commons was the legal, but not the adequate, repreſentative of the people. On the true principle of repreſentation, every man of full age ought to be an elector; but granted that property had been the original foundation of repreſentation. Property had undergone many changes. Barons ſat in parliament by patent, without reſpect to property; and many non-electors poſſeſſed a larger ſhare of it than thoſe who were electors; it was, therefore, become neceſſary to introduce a new body of conſtituents. Mr Flood then propoſed to add 100 members to the preſent numbers, to be choſen by the reſident houſekeepers throughout the kingdom. The people deſerved well of the Crown, for they had ſhewn themſelves warmly attached to the Sovereign. Every privilege, therefore, which could be granted, ought to be granted them. He then concluded with moving, for leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſe ſtated in his ſpeech.

Mr Pitt paid a handſome compliment to Mr Flood, on his motion for a reform, but had ſtrong objections at its being brought forward at this particular period. He therefore moved an adjournment.

Sir James Johnſtone thought amending the Houſe totally impracticable; and wiſhed Mr Flood would permit the conſtitution to remain as it now was for another century; and if at that time he ſaw a neceſſity for a reform, and ſhould move it, he promiſed that he would ſecond the motion.—Mr Flood's motion was withdrawn, and the adjournment carried without a diviſion.

Gen. Murray preſented a petition from the Duke of Athol, ſetting forth the circumſtances under which the ſovereignty of the Iſle of Man had been ceded to the Crown; and praying leave to bring in a bill for appointing commiſſioners to enquire what rights might be reſtored to him without prejudice to the object which the Crown had in view in obtaining the ſovereignty; which was ordered to lie on the table. And on March 9. the General moved, that the petition be referred to a committee. Ordered.

On the 17th, on motion of General Murray, the Houſe reſolved into a committee on the Duke of Athol's petition; when Gen. Murray moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for appointing commiſſioners to examine the extent and propriety of the late ſurrender of privileges made by the Athol family in favour of Government.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey was of opinion, that the motion of the Hon. Member was improper. He thought that all the claims of the Athol family to the Iſle of Man had been finally ſettled. He remembered, being an old member of parliament, that a bill to that effect had been introduced and paſſed about twenty-five years ago. It was then believed, that the family had obtained an ample compenſation for the ſurrender of their ſupremacy to that iſland. In the preſent ſituation of affairs, he conceived that any pecuniary additions would be highly reprehenſible. He confeſſed, however, that he ſpoke from the impreſſion of the moment; for probably there might, upon mature deliberation, appear reaſons for granting the Noble family a better compenſation than that which they now enjoyed.

Mr Dundas ſupported the motion. He ſtated to the Hon. Baronet the reaſons for the inquiry; that the commiſſion intended to be granted was founded upon principles of juſtice; that the act alluded to by the Hon. Baronet had been precipitated through parliament; that the Noble family had been deprived of many privileges, to which, in the opinion of ſome, they were juſtly intitled; that the miniſter of the day, the late Mr Grenville, had been heard to confeſs ſomething to that effect; that in the bargain for the power of legiſlating for the iſland, rights of various kinds had not been properly defined and aſcertained; and that it was meant, by the inquiry now in agitation, to weigh every thing relative to the juriſdiction, to eſtabliſh the extenſion of the claims of government and thoſe of the Duke; and, in fact, to remove every ſpecies of ambiguity between the parties. It had been declared by government, that before the ſurrender of the Iſle of Man, the revenue had ſuffered to the amount of upwards of 320,000l. per ann.; that iſland, by the difference of laws and its independence, affording protection to ſmugglers of all deſcriptions. The Noble Duke did not now prefer any claims; he only wiſhed that the whole ſyſtem

ſyſtem were reviſed, and a plan, better digeſted, ſubmitted to their conſideration.—Hence many valuable privileges would be revived; the rights of the Noble Duke and thoſe of government rendered more clear and permanent; and if it ſhould appear that the latter had granted too much, the other would with promptitude make retribution: but if the commiſſioners appointed were of a different opinion, the public would certainly not refuſe that additional compenſation which might, in ſuch a caſe be deemed requiſite.

Mr Roſe entered into the merits of the propoſition. He hoped that the Hon. Baronet would not oppoſe the introduction of the bill. The proper time for ſtating his objections would be when it was preſented for the conſideration of the Houſe; when the Hon. Baronet and others would have an opportunity of aſcertaining with more rectitude the propriety of the bill. By moſt members of parliament who ſat in the Houſe in the year 1765, when the bill paſſed for the purchaſe of the ſupremacy of the Iſle of Man, it had been admitted, that the meaſure was adopted with too much precipitation on the ſide of government; it was therefore acting on mere principles of juſtice to an individual, and the nation, to agree to a reconſideration of the ſubject. If too much had been taken by government, there certainly ſhould be ſome reſtitution or compenſation; if too little ſurrendered, the Noble family were ready to afford whatever ſatisfaction might be deemed neceſſary. Such a meaſure would not only be the means of reviving many dormant rights, but add vigour to our legiſlative operations in that quarter.

Mr Orde coincided in opinion with Sir Joſeph Mawbey. He thought that every claim of the Noble family had been defined, and the bargain finally ſettled; and, in corroboration of his arguments, he called to the recollection of the Houſe, that a petition or bill to that effect had been rejected by them ſome years ago.

Mr Roſe obſerved, that the petition or bill mentioned by the Hon. Member ſpecified the value of the claims then made. The mode now intended, however, was very different. The Noble Duke wiſhed for the appointment of commiſſioners to examine and aſcertain the rights of both parties.

Lord Frederick Campbell ſtated, that he was in parliament when the bill for the purchaſe of the ſupremacy of the Iſle of Man paſſed. The late Mr Grenville, in whoſe adminiſtration the bill paſſed, was a character whoſe memory he very much reſpected, having lived in habits of the greateſt intimacy with him. Lord Frederick ſaid, that at that time he had condemned, both in public and in private, the precipitation with which the bill had been paſſed through parliament; and, as an act of juſtice to an individual, he urged the reconſideration of the ſubject.

Mr Curwen ſupported the motion; and was convinced that a better definition of the rights of both parties would render more benefit to the coal-trade and ſhipping of the northern parts of England; and that whatever objections occurred, would receive proper attention in the various ſtages of the bill.

Mr Hawkins Browne thought that the motion ſhould be agreed to, in order to convince the public that parliament was at all times ready to redreſs the grievances of an individual, eſpecially one of the importance now mentioned. The queſtion was carried, and a bill ordered.

On March 8. Major Scott ſaid, he had a petition from Capt. D. Williams, complaining, that he had been charged, without proceſs of law, with having murdered Muſtapha Cawn in cold blood, without authority. Capt. Williams had been many years in the Eaſt Indies, and ever had the character of a humane and benevolent man, and an excellent officer. When he returned home, he was examined, at the bar of the Houſe, on the charges againſt Mr Haſtings; and there never was any inquiry made relative to this fact of the murder. This charge aroſe accidentally out of one of the charges againſt Mr Haſtings; but a morning paper had lately taken notice of it, which induced Capt. Williams to preſent this petition, praying the Houſe to take his caſe into conſideration, that he might obtain redreſs; and that he and his family might be delivered from everlaſting reproach and infamy.

Mr Francis ſaid, that he had no manner of objection to the petition being received, as a very happy conſequence might reſult from it. It was a little remarkable, that, for the ſpace of three years, during which this charge had been made, Capt. Williams ſhould remain unmoved. As to the charge of which he

complains, it was an act which no law, no not the moſt ſavage nation, would countenance. He concluded with obſerving, that he ſhould vote for the reception of the petition.

Mr Pitt was againſt the petition being received, as it might entangle the proceedings of the Houſe on the proſecution now pending. If a morning paper had inſerted a libel on the petitioner, the laws of the country were open to him for redreſs.

The queſtion was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr F. Montague, March 10. roſe, and ſaid, he had long conſidered the emoluments of the Speaker of that Houſe very inadequate to the ſituation. There was not, in his opinion, any perſon in office under the Crown that ought to appear with greater dignity and ſplendour than the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. On an average of ten years, the annual amount of fees was 1232l.; on an average of eleven years, 1266l.; the ſum paid from the exchequer, out of the civil liſt, 1680l. It was not his intention to make any alteration with reſpect to fees, nor to exonerate the civil liſt; but that the ſinking fund ſhould be charged with making up the whole emoluments to the amount of 5000l. He meant alſo to move a clauſe in the bill, to prohibit the Speaker from holding any place or office under the Crown; although he was aware that former Speakers, particularly Sir Spencer Compton and Mr Onſlow, had held offices. He then complimented the Speaker on his ability, impartiality, and great attention to public buſineſs; and concluded with moving for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of an allowance to the Speaker of the Houſe more adequate to the dignity and expence of the ſituation.

Mr Martham ſeconded the motion.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he had it in command from his Majeſty, to recommend to the Houſe to make an allowance for their Speaker.

Mr Huſſey was againſt the motion; as throwing an additional and unneceſſary burden on the people.

Mr Powys, Mr Wilberforce, and Sir Watkin Lewis, ſeverally ſupported the motion; which was put and carried, with Mr Huſſey's diſſenting voice only.

An account was then ordered of the fees of the Speaker for the laſt thirty years to be laid before the Houſe.

On March 15. Mr Montague moved, that the Speaker's ſalary ſhould be increaſed to 5000l. per annum. From the average amount of the fees, and the ſalary of 5l. a-day, the additional ſum to be paid by the public would amount nearly to 3000l. a-year, which he propoſed ſhould be a charge on the ſinking fund. Beſides what he had ſtated as the amount of fees and ſalary paid to the Speaker, there were other incidental perquiſites that were attached to the office. At the commencement of a new parliament, he had a certain allowance for his equipage, and a ſervice of plate. For ſtationary he had 100l. a-year; but there was another perquiſite, which thoſe who partook of the liberality of his table could not be ignorant of, and that was an annual allowance of *two hogſheads of claret*. He thought it incumbent on the Houſe of Commons to make the Speaker independent of the Crown. He remembered the time when Mr Onſlow held that honourable ſituation in conjunction with the office of Treaſurer of the Navy. On ſome reflection being thrown out againſt him, he with great ſpirit reſigned his employment of Treaſurer of the Navy; and continued to fill the chair of the Houſe for a long period of years with great honour to himſelf, but with an allowance by no means adequate to the dignity of the office. Of this the Houſe of Commons were ſo ſenſible, that, when he was about to retire, they unanimouſly voted him 3000l. a-year for two lives. Mr Montague concluded with putting the queſtion in the terms which he had ſtated in the beginning of his ſpeech.

Mr Secretary Grenville ſupported the motion, on the ground of its being highly honourable to the Houſe to ſupport the dignity of the chair.

Mr Welbore Ellis complimented the Speaker on the propriety and impartiality of his conduct; but he did not conſider the preſent queſtion as at all of a perſonal nature. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was not only a great officer of ſtate, but he was the great officer of the people, who ought to enable him to maintain the ſplendour of that office with the dignity becoming ſo exalted a ſituation.

Sir Grey Cooper ſpoke in favour of the motion, and bore teſtimony to the ſpirited conduct of Mr Onſlow.

Mr Addington (the Speaker) ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to expreſs how much he felt for ſo many flattering teſtimonies of the approbation of his conduct in diſcharging the duties of his office. He

He owed much to the ſupport he experienced in endeavouring to maintain their authority, which, he aſſured them, it ſhould ever be his pride and his ambition to exerciſe with impartiality. With regard to the preſent queſtion, the committee would ſee the impropriety of his ſaying a word on the ſubject.

Sir James Johnſtone was of opinion, that 5000 l. was too ſmall to enable the Speaker to ſupport the *Majeſty of the People*; and, if any one would ſecond him, he would move an amendment for increaſing the propoſed allowance. Being called upon from many parts of the Houſe to move, Sir James moved that, inſtead of 5000 l. the ſalary of the Speaker be increaſed to 6000 l a-year.

Mr Pitt was extremely deſirous that the vote ſhould be unanimous; and therefore, if any great difference of opinion ſhould be entertained as to the extent of the ſum, he hoped the Hon. Baronet would withdraw his motion. He had hitherto refrained, he ſaid, from ſpeaking on the ſubject, leſt it ſhould be thought that motives of private friendſhip had biaſſed his mind, and had prompted him to take an active part in a queſtion which he wiſhed ſhould reſt entirely on its own merit.

Mr Fox ſaid, he always thought the Speaker's ſalary inadequate to the dignity of the office. He agreed with Mr Pitt, that it would be a deſirable thing if the committee were to come to an unanimous vote on the queſtion; but if there was to be a diviſion, he declared he ſhould vote for the amendment propoſed by Sir James Johnſtone.

On the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided; for the original motion 28, againſt it 154. The amendment, for 6000 l. was carried without a diviſion. The bill paſſed the Houſe of Lords without any amendment on March 31. and received the royal aſſent on April 1.

Mr Francis, March 15. moved for a committee of inquiry into the caſe of Capt. Williams, which he ſhortly opened to the Houſe, and contended, that they were bound, in ſupport of the principles of juſtice, to inſtitute ſuch a committee. He concluded by moving, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Capt. David Williams, in putting to death Raja Muſtapha Cawn, and by what authority he executed the ſame."

Gen. Burgoyne was for the committee, and ſtrongly reprobated the juſtification held out by Capt. Williams, of his having acted in obedience to orders.—He was as ſtrong an advocate as any man for ſtrict obedience to legal orders; it was the vital ſpirit of diſcipline. He conſidered the man who in obedience to orders would riſk his property, his health, and his life, to be a ſoldier; but the man who would ſacrifice his honour to obedience, was a ſlave.

The Attorney-General was againſt the motion, as eſtabliſhing a dangerous precedent.

Maj. Scott ſaid, that Muſtapha Cawn was a notorious robber; that a price had been ſet on his head for thirteen years; that he was delivered to Capt. Williams as a priſoner under ſentence of death; and that, in obedience to Col. Hannay's orders, Capt. William's had commanded the ſentence to be put into execution.

Mr Pitt and Mr Fox were both for the committee of enquiry; as was

Col. Fullarton, who condemned, as outrageous doctrine, the neceſſity of implicit obedience to ſuch illegal and bloody orders as thoſe which Capt. Williams had complied with. They might have been countenanced in the council-chamber of a Richard III but never would find ſupport from Britiſh officers.

The Solicitor-General, on ſtrong legal grounds, objected to the enquiry; and obſerved, that if Capt. Williams was to be proſecuted, he ought not to be borne down by the interference of that Houſe, againſt whom, ſhould he be acquitted of the offence laid to his charge, he could obtain no redreſs; but that his proſecution ought to be carried on by the uſual mode of a bill of indictment being preferred to a grand jury, where, ſhould he be acquitted, he could find redreſs in the laws againſt the preferrers of ſuch indictment.

Mr Secretary Grenville was for the committee of inquiry.

The Maſter of the Rolls was againſt the queſtion being decided that night; if it came to a queſtion, he ſhould vote againſt the committee; but having many doubts on the ſubject, he wiſhed for the Houſe to take a little time to deliberate; he therefore moved, "That the debate be adjourned to Monday next."

Mr Pitt ſeconded this motion, which was agreed to by Mr Burke, Mr Mitford, and Mr Anſtruther.

The queſtion for adjourning the debate

bate was then carried; and on the 29th the debate was reſumed, and three acts of parliament were read, for making amenable to the laws of England, all murders committed by Engliſhmen within or without his Majeſty's dominions.

The Speaker then read the queſtion from the chair, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the death of Muſtapha Cawn."

A debate enſued between the Maſter of the Rolls and Mr Burke, the former againſt the motion, the latter for it.

At length Mr Burke moved the further adjournment of the debate, which was negatived without a diviſion. The firſt queſtion was then put, for a committee of inquiry; and the Houſe divided, Ayes 22, Noes 61.

Notes of a Converſation held with Mr Howard *in May* 1789.

MR Howard was then in the 62d year of his age, and apparently in very good health. He ſaid, that for many years he had not taſted animal food; and for thirty years he had not even taſted wine. His diet for the whole day conſiſted of two penny rolls, with ſome butter or ſweetmeat, a pint of milk, and five or ſix diſhes of tea, with a roaſted apple on going to bed.

Whilſt he was ſuperintending the printing of his Treatiſe on Lazarettos at Warrington, he aroſe every morning at three o'clock, for eighteen weeks together, in the depth of winter. He was, however, always in the habit of riſing early, and of going early to bed. Tea he looked upon as a great exhilarator of the ſpirits, carried it always with him in his journies, and made uſe always of green tea.

He appeared to think himſelf ſupported in his particular purſuit by Divine Providence, and would never let amuſement or any other occupation interfere with it. He ſeldom or ever made uſe of letters of recommendation to perſons of conſequence in the places he viſited, and ſaid he found he ſucceeded better in his inquiries when he was left to himſelf. He imagined that his laſt expedition would have taken up three years, and intended in that time to have twice viſited Grand Cairo (the ſuppoſed birthplace of the plague), and to have ſpent much time in that city, and to have viſited the Crimea, Conſtantinople, and Barbary. He did not appear deſirous to conſult books on the ſubject of the plague, and ſaid, in a letter he had written to a perſon who had ſent him a French book on the plague at Marſeilles, "I read very little on the ſubject of the plague, as I wiſh to draw my inferences from cloſe obſervation on the diſorder itſelf, and not from the theories of perſons who never viſited patients in that diſtemper; and indeed, my general opinion of it is different from any thing I have yet found in books."

Mr Howard thought, that when he was in Conſtantinople in 1788, he obſerved ſome diſpoſition to improvement amongſt the Turks. Of the Grand Vizir of that time he ſpoke well, as of a man wiſhing to eſtabliſh printing-preſſes in the capital, and not averſe to making ſome regulations to prevent the contagion of the plague. The opinions of fataliſm, and of neceſſity, in general attributed to the Turks, he ſaw prevalent only with thoſe of the lower claſs of life; the better ſort of them taking proper precautions againſt that moſt horrible diſorder.

He intended to take with him ſome James's powders to try the effects of them in the plague, and was pleaſed when he was told that Lord Baltimore had made uſe of that medicine many years ago in the Franks Hoſpital at Conſtantinople upon ſix perſons, three of whom recovered.

Of their police, in the ſevere puniſhments inflicted upon thoſe who make uſe of falſe weights and meaſures, he confirmed the account given by many other travellers. He ſpoke highly of ſome part of the moral character of the Turks, particularly of their gratitude for favours received, and ſaid, that when he had once been lucky enough to cure a rich Turk of ſome diſorder, he offered him a purſe of 2000 ſequins. This, however, Mr Howard would not accept of, and requeſted only that his patient would permit him occaſionally to ſend to his garden for ſome grapes and oranges to eat with his tea at breakfaſt. The Turk ſent him every morning a large baſket full of the choiceſt fruits his garden produced.

Of the general police of Berlin he ſpoke very highly, and ſaid he found the weight of bread more uniformly juſt in that city than in any he had ever ſeen. In every city he viſited he made it a rule to go out in the evening to buy loaves of bread

of

of the ſame value of different bakers, and ſo compare them. The bread he always gave to the poor.

Prince Henry, the uncle of the preſent King of Pruſſia, he ſaid, was the higheſt bred man he had ever ſeen. He ſaid, that Prince one day aſked him, if he never went to any public place in the evening, after the labours of the day were over? He replied he never did; and that he received more pleaſure from doing his duty, than from any amuſement whatever.

When the Grand Duke of Tuſcany ſent to invite him to dinner at his palace, he returned for anſwer, that he was ſorry not to be able to do himſelf the honour of waiting on his Highneſs, but that he could not ſpare three hours from his work. He brought with him from Florence, a copy of the new Code of penal laws of Tuſcany, which he tranſlated into Engliſh, and gave away to his friends in 1789.

The late Emperor of Germany was very deſirous to converſe with Mr Howard, and have his opinion of his hoſpitals and gaols. Mr Howard did not like to comply with the then eſtabliſhed etiquette of the Imperial court, (a kind of genuflexion on being preſented), and in the moſt polite manner begged to be excuſed waiting on the Emperor, thinking it right to bend the knee to God alone. The Emperor, however, waved the ceremony, (which was aboliſhed by edict in ſix weeks after Mr Howard left Vienna), and received Mr Howard in his cabinet, and had a converſation with him of ſome hours. Mr Howard frankly told the Emperor his opinion of the hoſpitals of Vienna, which he did not think were well managed, and ſpoke very much againſt ſome dungeons in ſeveral priſons of that city. The Emperor was not very much pleaſed at this, and ſaid, "Sir, why do you complain of my dungeons? Are you not in England hanging up malefactors by dozens?"—"Sir," replied Mr Howard, "I ſhould rather be hanged in England, than live in one of your dungeons." The Emperor afterwards ſaid to an Engliſhman at the court of Vienna, "*En verité, ce petit Anglois n'eſt pas flatteur.*"

Mr Howard appeared to have ſtudied medicine, and ſaid, that in general in his travels he had been taken for a phyſician.

He ſpoke of his ſpirits as being uniformly cheerful and ſerene, as neither depreſſed nor elated, which he attributed to his extreme temperance.

He ſaid, that in returning from Venice in a veſſel of the country, it was attacked by an Algerine corſair of ſuperior force, which was obliged to ſheer off, after an engagement of ſome time. After the engagement, he ſaid, the ſailors mentioned in very ſtrong terms the *ſang froid* of the little Engliſhman that was with them.

Of the preſence of infection, and of bad air, he thought he had a criterion, by a feel of tightneſs over his head and eyes. In the lazaretto of Conſtantinople, he had ſeen two or three perſons dying of the plague.

Dr Darwin's very beautiful lines in praiſe of Mr Howard in the Botanic garden were mentioned to him, and he was aſked whether he had read them? he replied, he had not, and that no perſon could diſoblige him ſo much as to mention him in any publication whatever.

The following are the lines in Dr Darwin's poem referred to in the above converſation:

So when Contagion with mephitic breath,
And wither'd Famine urg'd the work of death,
Marſeilles' good Biſhop, London's generous Mayor,
With food and faith, with med'cine and with prayer,
Rais'd the weak head, and ſtay'd the parting ſigh,
Or with new life relum'd the ſwimming eye.
—And now, Philanthropy! thy rays divine
Dart round the globe, from Zembla to the line;
O'er each dark priſon plays the cheering light,
Like northern luſtres o'er the vault of night.
From realm to realm, with croſs or creſcent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and miſery are found,
O'er burning lands, deep waves, or wilds of ſnow,
Thy Howard journeying ſeeks the houſe of woe.
Down many a winding ſtep to dungeons dank,
Where anguiſh wails aloud, and fetters clank;
To caves beſtrew'd with many a mouldering bone,
And cells whoſe echoes only learn to groan;
Where no kind bars a whiſpering friend diſcloſe,
No ſunbeam enters, and no zephyr blows;
He treads, unemulous of fame or wealth,
Profuſe of toil, and prodigal of health;
With ſoft affuaſive eloquence expands
Power's rigid heart, and opes his clenching hands;

Leads

Leads ſtern-ey'd juſtice to the dark domains,
If not to ſever, to relax the chains;
Or guides awaken'd mercy through the gloom,
And ſhews the priſon, ſiſter to the tomb!
Gives to the babes the ſelf-devoted wife,
To her fond huſband liberty and life!—
—The ſpirits of the good who bend from high
Wide o'er theſe earthly ſcenes their partial eye,
When firſt, array'd in Virtue's pureſt robe,
They ſaw her Howard traverſing the globe;
Saw round his brows her ſun-like glory blaze
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays;
Miſtook a mortal for an angel gueſt,
And aſk'd what ſeraph-foot the earth impreſt.
—Onward he moves!—diſeaſe and death retire,
And murmuring demons hate him, and admire.

Intereſting Particulars relative to the Importation and Exportation of CORN.

THE Lords of the committee of council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, repreſent, That this country, which, in former times, uſed to produce more corn than was neceſſary for the conſumption of its inhabitants, has, of late years, been under the neceſſity of depending on the produce of foreign countries for a part of its ſupply.

Barley is the only article of which this country produces more, at preſent, than it conſumes.

We had formerly a large and profitable trade in the export of corn.

Upon an average of nineteen years, from 1746 to 1765, the corn exported is ſuppoſed to have produced a nett profit of no leſs than 651,000 l. per annum.

But in the eighteen years, from 1770 to 1788, by ſetting the value of the corn imported againſt that of the corn exported, and deducting the amount of the duties received thereon from the bounties paid during the ſame period, it will appear, that this country has, upon an average, ſuſtained a loſs in this trade of 291,000 l. per annum, which ſum has gone out of this country to foreign nations for the ſupply of our inhabitants!

The following table ſhews the quantity of each ſort of corn exported annually from England, upon an average of nineteen years, from 1746 to 1765 inclusive, with the bounty paid thereon.

	Quarters.
Wheat and wheat-meal,	359,810
Barley and malt, -	306,974
Oats and oat-meal, -	20,702
Rye, - -	47,677
Annual bounty paid thereon, -	L. 138,677 3 7¼

The following table ſhews the annual exports of corn from both England and Scotland, upon an average of eighteen years, from 1770 to 1788 inclusive, with the bounty paid thereon.

	Quarters.
Wheat and wheat-meal,	108,247
Barley and malt, -	99,458
Oats and oat-meal, -	25,802
Rye, - -	6,041
Annual bounty paid thereon, -	L. 32,968 6 4½

The bounty paid on corn exported from G. Britain in 1788, was 45,182 l 12 s. 3¾ d.

The accounts in Scotland, of imports and exports, were not kept by the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms there, before the year 1755, in ſuch a manner as to enable the committee to obtain an accurate account of the corn imported and exported to and from that part of the united kingdom during the firſt of the above periods.

An account of the quantity of the ſeveral ſorts of corn exported and imported in the year ending the 5th of January 1790, has not yet been obtained by the committee, the accounts from Scotland not having been tranſmitted. But the bounty on corn exported from England only in the courſe of that year, amounted to 76,551 l. 16 s. 1¼ d. which is conſiderably more than double the bounty paid on all the corn exported from England and Scotland on an average of the eighteen preceding years, and proves how great a quantity of corn, during the courſe of laſt year was carried out of the kingdom, before the prices exceeded thoſe at or below which exportation is prohibited by law.

Table of the quantity of each ſort of corn imported annually into England, upon an average of nineteen years, from 1746 to 1765 inclusive:

	Quarters.
Wheat, - -	12,654
Barley, - -	1,500
Oats and oat-meal, -	30,449
Rye, - -	502
Annual duties paid thereon, -	L. 1569 8 4½

No

No wheat-flower or malt were imported into England in the above years—and in ſome particular years there was no importation of ſeveral of the before-mentioned ſorts of grain.

Table of the quantity of each ſort of corn imported annually into England and Scotland, upon an average of eighteen years, from 1770 to 1788 inclusive:

	Quarters.
Wheat, - -	150,905
Barley, - -	48,048
Oats and oat-meal, -	291,405
Rye, - -	15,577
Beans and peaſe, -	31,683
Annual duties paid thereon,	L. 7,620 8 3¼

The following table of the averages of the corn exported and imported from and to Ireland for ten years, from 1780 to 1789, and the account added thereto, of the amount of the ſeveral bounties paid in Ireland in ſupport of the tillage of that kingdom in the laſt year, will ſhew the preſent ſtate of the corn-trade of that kingdom:

	EXPORTS. *Quarters.*	IMPORTS. *Quarters.*
Wheat, flour, and wheat meal, -	54,510	18,304
Barley and malt, -	24,534	23,400
Oats and oat-meal, -	161,935	2,158
Rye, - -	78	None
Beans and peaſe, -	1,365	1,191
Grots and meſſin, -	56	None
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Biſcuit, -	14,711 : 2 : 22	None
Bounty paid on corn exported from Ireland for one year, ending 25th March 1789, - -	L. 59,206	
Ditto on land-carriage of ditto to Dublin, - -	58,000	
Ditto on carriage of ditto coaſtwiſe to Dublin, -	19,648	
Ditto on ditto, for ditto coaſtwiſe to Ulſter, -	4,924	
	L. 141,778	

The above tables, taken along with the tables of exports, prove clearly, that this kingdom has of late years been under the neceſſity of depending on the produce of foreign countries for a part of its ſupply; though, in former years, our produce of corn was more than was neceſſary for the conſumption of our inhabitants.

NEW BOOKS.

Le Vaillant's Travels into Africa, concluded. [p. 121.]

M. Le Vaillant vindicates theſe people from the charge of filthineſs; maintains that the ſcorching heat of the ſun renders it neceſſary to uſe ſuch unguents as they can procure; and that they frequently bathe in the rivers, the females being as expert ſwimmers as the men. We cannot help thinking, that as the practice of *boughouing* is ſo univerſal, the difference between anointing the whole body with mutton fat, and afterwards ſprinkling it with a *red* powder, according to *their* manner; and anointing the head with ſcented pomatum, and afterwards ſprinkling it with *white* powder, according to *our* manner; is not ſo great, as to juſtify mutual contempt. Perſons of faſhion and taſte, in every country, ſhould conſent to exerciſe reciprocal indulgence, reſpecting the *minutiæ* of modes; and we ſincerely hope, that the *fair* Hottentots will pardon our uſing the greaſe ſo plentifully and the bath ſo ſparingly, and our permitting an accumulation of what *they* would term *filth*, to remain ſo long undiſturbed on our heads.

It has been much diſputed by travellers, whether the Hottentots poſſeſs any ideas or forms of religion? M. le Vaillant ſtrenuouſly maintains that they do not.

"I have not obſerved (ſays he) the ſmalleſt traces of religion: nothing that approaches to the idea of a Being which rewards or puniſhes. I have lived long enough among them, in the centre of their peaceful deſerts; I have travelled with them into diſtant regions; and I have never diſcovered any thing that looks like religion: nothing of what has been advanced concerning their legiſlation, interments, cuſtoms at the birth of the males, or the ridiculous and diſguſting ceremony at their weddings."

Although the Caffres are a much more warlike people than the Hottentots, their manners are as inoffenſive. They were unfortunately engaged, at this period, in a war with the Hottentots; and wars among all ſavage nations, are carried on with a cruel and implacable ſpirit. This war was fomented by the coloniſts, and by thoſe Hottentots that were under the Dutch government; and the Caffres not being able to diſcriminate between the one

one and the other, imputed to the innocent ſavages, the crimes of deva ſtation and murder committed by a degenerate race. This ſtate of affairs created much anxiety in the breaſt of M. le Vaillant, leſt he and his retinue ſhould fall victims to the reſentment of the Caffres: but, by wiſe precautions, and various ingratiating methods, he was ſo happy as to conciliate their friendſhip alſo. They are deſcribed, as being of a larger ſize, and of a more graceful figure, than the Hottentots: the make of their faces is very different; and were it not for their colour, many a female would be deemed beautiful, even by the Europeans. The men are more fond of ornaments than the women. They go naked in hot weather; and, in the winter, they throw a *kros* of calf's or ox's ſkin over their ſhoulders, which reaches to the ground. The huts of the Caffres are larger and more regular than thoſe of the Hottentots. They are more diſpoſed to agriculture than the others, nor would they wander, if they were not compelled by an enemy. Notwithſtanding the apparent richneſs of their paſtures, their cattle are much inferior in ſize to thoſe of their neighbours. This is attributed to a prevailing acidity in their food; and our attentive naturaliſt obſerved, that when the herds returned from the paſture, inſtinct made them ſeek, with avidity, dry bones, and ſtones, or bite dried wood, apparently to correct the diſagreeable effects of this acidity. Their ſuperior knowledge of agriculture, ſome dogmas of religion, greater induſtry, and more addreſs in procuring ſimple neceſſaries, indicate that the Caffres have made greater progreſs in civilization than the ſouthern people. They practiſe circumciſion, but not as a religious rite. They have elevated ideas of a Supreme Power, and believe in a ſtate of future retribution: but imagine that the world is eternal. They never pray, nor have they any religious ceremonies: but they have faith in ſorcery. They are governed by a chief, whoſe power is very limited; he is deemed the father of the people, and is often leſs rich than his ſubjects: for, receiving no ſubſidies, and being permitted to have as many wives as he pleaſes, his finances are not always equal to the ſupport of his retinue. This honour is hereditary. The Caffres are more courageous than their neighbours: they dare to face the enemy, and diſdain the uſe of poiſoned arrows.

Though this publication is by no means to be conſidered as a treatiſe on natural hiſtory, yet the author enriches his narrative with various ſpecimens of new ſpecies of animals, as they occaſionally preſented themſelves; and he has thrown much light on that moſt important and entertaining part of natural hiſtory, the inſtincts of animals.

Among other peculiarities, he aſſures us, that he killed a female elephant that had one breaſt only, placed in the centre of the thorax. It was full of milk, which iſſued from eight diſtinct *ſtigmata*.

Notwithſtanding the numerous deſcriptions that have been given of the *giraffe* (or cameleopard), M. le Vaillant aſſerts, that none of them afford an accurate idea either of its form or inſtincts. It has an undoubted pre-eminence over all other quadrupeds reſpecting its height; frequently meaſuring no leſs than ſixteen feet four inches from the hoof of its fore-feet to the tip of its horns:

"I uſe theſe expreſſions (ſays M. le Vaillant), to make myſelf underſtood: but, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the animal has not horns. There is ſimply a projection, or a continuation of two portions of the *cranium* ariſing perpendicularly and parallel to each other between its ears, about eight or nine inches in height. This projection terminates with a convex ſurface, edged with a tuft of ſtrait and briſtly hair, ſome few lines in length. The female is ſmaller than the male. From the multitudes which I have ſeen, and the numbers I have killed, I can eſtabliſh it as a general rule, that the males are commonly *ſixteen* feet, and the females *thirteen*, in height. We are not to eſtimate this animal's force in proportion to its ſize. It ſeems to conſiſt of little more than neck and legs. Its length, meaſured from the tail to its cheſt, is not more than ſeven feet. The contraſt, alſo, between the anterior and poſterior parts is equally remarkable. About the ſhoulders it is thick and ſtrong: but the form of its poſteriors is ſo thin and meagre, that they do not appear to be made for each other. The figures of this animal, as given in the works of Buffon and Voſmar, are inaccurate. They repreſent the horns terminating in a point, and extend the hair from the ſhoulders to the origin of the tail; which are both contrary to fact."

Should this work receive the patronage of the public, M. le Vaillant propoſes to publiſh

publiſh his account of a ſecond journey, which will be followed by the deſcription of about 300 birds, not known in Europe.

We ſhall now take our leave of this very agreeable traveller, for the preſent, with informing the philoſophic ſportſman, that M. le Vaillant has diſcovered a method of *ſhooting birds ſo as to take them alive*. Inſtead of charging his gun with *ſhot*, he rams down a ſmall piece of *fat*, ſufficient to cover the ſurface of the powder, and then fills the tube with water. By theſe means, the ſmaller birds are preſerved entire, and even alive; they are merely ſtunned with the blow, and their wings being rendered wet, they cannot fly away.

The work is enriched with copper-plates, repreſenting ſeveral rural ſcenes; the portraits of Hottentots and Caffres, male and female; and alſo, the cameleopard.

Two tranſlations of M. le Vaillant's work have been advertiſed. M.

Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory, concluded. [p. 119.]

Of the Artifices of Animals in catching their Prey and eſcaping their Enemies.

THE artifices practiſed by animals proceed from ſeveral motives, many of which are purely inſtinctive, and others are acquired by experience and imitation. Their arts, in general, are called forth and exerted by three great and important cauſes, the love of life, the deſire of multiplying and continuing the ſpecies, and that ſtrong attachment which every animal has to its off-ſpring. Theſe are the ſources from which all the movements, all the dexterity, and all the ſagacity of animals originate. The principle of ſelf-preſervation is inſtinctive, and ſtrongly impreſſed upon the minds of all animated beings. It gives riſe to innumerable arts of attack and defence, and not unfrequently to ſurpriſing exertions of ſagacity and genius. The ſame remark is applicable to the deſire of multiplication, and to parental affection. Upon this ſubject we ſhall, as uſual, give ſome examples of animal artifice, which may both amuſe and inform ſome readers.

When a bear, or other rapacious animal, attacks cattle, they inſtantly join and form a phalanx for mutual defence. In the ſame circumſtances, horſes rank up in lines, and beat off the enemy with their heels. Pontopidon tells us, that the ſmall Norwegian horſes, when attacked by bears, inſtead of ſtriking with their hind-legs, rear, and, by quick and repeated ſtrokes with their fore feet, either kill the enemy, or oblige him to retire. This curious, and generally ſucceſsful defence, is frequently performed in the woods, while a traveller is ſitting on the horſe's back. It has often been remarked, that troops of wild horſes, when ſleeping either in plains or in the foreſt, have always one of their number awake, who acts as a centinel, and gives notice of any approaching danger.

Margraaf informs us, that the monkeys in Brazil, while they are ſleeping on the trees, have uniformly a centinel to warn them of the approach of the tiger or other rapacious animals; and that, if ever this centinel is found ſleeping, his companions inſtantly tear him in pieces for his neglect of duty. For the ſame purpoſe, when a troop of monkeys are committing depredations on the fruits of a garden, a centinel is placed on an eminence, who, when any perſon appears, makes a certain chattering noiſe, which the reſt underſtand to be a ſignal for retreat, and immediately fly off and make their eſcape.

The deer-kind are remarkable for the arts they employ in order to deceive the dogs. With this view the ſtag often returns twice or thrice upon his former ſteps. He endeavours to raiſe hinds or younger ſtags to follow him, and to draw off the dogs from the immediate object of their purſuit. If he ſucceeds in this attempt, he then flies off with redoubled ſpeed, or ſprings off at a ſide, and lies down on his belly to conceal himſelf. When in this ſituation, if by any means his foot is recovered by the dogs, they purſue him with more advantage, becauſe he is now conſiderably fatigued. Their ardour increaſes in proportion to his feebleneſs; and the ſcent becomes ſtronger as he grows warm. From theſe circumſtances the dogs augment their cries and their ſpeed; and, though the ſtag employs more arts of eſcape than formerly, as his ſwiftneſs is diminiſhed, his doublings and artifices become gradually leſs effectual. No other reſource is now left him but to fly from the earth which he treads, and go into the waters, in order to cut off the ſcent from the dogs, when the huntſmen again endeavour to put them on the track of his foot. After taking to the water, the ſtag is ſo much exhauſted that he is incapable of running much farther, and

is ſoon *at bay*, or, in other words, turns and defends himſelf againſt the hounds. In this ſituation he often wounds the dogs, and even the huntſmen, by blows with his horns, till one of them cuts his hams to make him fall, and then puts a period to his life. The fallow deer is more delicate, leſs ſavage, and approaches nearer to the domeſtic ſtate than the ſtag. The males, during the rutting ſeaſon, make a bellowing noiſe, but with a low and interrupted voice. They are not ſo furious as the ſtag. They never depart from their own country in queſt of females; but they bravely fight for the poſſeſſion of their miſtreſſes. They aſſociate in herds, which generally keep together. When great numbers are aſſembled in one park, they commonly form themſelves into two diſtinct troops, which ſoon become hoſtile, becauſe they are both ambitious of poſſeſſing the ſame part of the incloſure. Each of theſe troops has its own chief or leader, who always marches foremoſt, and he is uniformly the oldeſt and ſtrongeſt of the flock. The others follow him; and the whole draw up in order of battle, to force the other troop, who obſerve the ſame conduct, from the beſt paſture. The regularity with which theſe combats are conducted is ſingular. They make regular attacks, fight with courage, and never think themſelves vanquiſhed by one check; for the battle is daily renewed till the weaker are completely defeated, and obliged to remain in the worſt paſture. They love elevated and hilly countries. When hunted, they run not ſtraight out, like the ſtag, but double, and endeavour to conceal themſelves from the dogs by various artifices, and by ſubſtituting other animals in their place. When fatigued and heated, however, they take the water, but never attempt to croſs ſuch large rivers as the ſtag. Thus, between the chace of the fallow-deer and of the ſtag, there is no material difference. Their ſagacity and inſtincts, their ſhifts and doublings, are the ſame, only they are more frequently practiſed by the fallow-deer. As he runs not ſo far before the dogs, and is leſs enterpriſing, he has oftener occaſion to change, to ſubſtitute another in his place, to double, return upon his former tracks, &c. which renders the hunting of the fallow deer more ſubject to inconveniencies than that of the ſtag.

The roe-deer is inferior to the ſtag and fallow-deer, both in ſtrength and ſtature; but he is endowed with more gracefulneſs, courage, and vivacity. His eyes are more brilliant and animated. His limbs are more nimble; his movements are quicker, and he bounds with equal vigour and agility. He is likewiſe more crafty, conceals himſelf with greater addreſs, and derives ſuperior reſources from his inſtincts. Though he leaves behind him a ſtronger ſcent than the ſtag, which increaſes the ardour of the dogs, he knows how to evade their purſuit, by the rapidity with which he commences his flight, and by his numerous doublings. He delays not his arts of defence till his ſtrength begins to fail him; for he no ſooner perceives that the firſt efforts of a rapid flight have been unſucceſsful, than he repeatedly returns upon his former ſteps; and, after confounding by theſe oppoſite motions, the direction he has taken, after intermixing the preſent with the paſt emanations of his body, he, by a great bound, riſes from the earth, and, retiring to a ſide, lies down flat on his belly. In this immoveable ſituation, he often allows the whole pack of his deceived enemies to paſs very near him. The roe-deer differs from the ſtag in diſpoſition, manners, and in almoſt every natural habit. Inſtead of aſſociating in herds, they live in ſeparate families. The two parents and the young go together, and never mingle with ſtrangers. They are conſtant in their amours, and never unfaithful like the ſtag. The females commonly produce two fawns, the one a male and the other a female. Theſe young animals, who are brought up and nouriſhed together, acquire a mutual affection ſo ſtrong, that they never depart from each other. This attachment is ſomething more than love; for, though always in company, they feel the rut but once a-year, and it continues only fifteen days. At this period the father drives off the fawns, as if he intended that they ſhould yield their place to thoſe which are to ſucceed, in order to form new families for themſelves. After the rutting ſeaſon, however, is paſt, the fawns return to their mother, and continue with her ſome time longer; after which they ſeparate for ever, and remove to a diſtance from the place of their nativity. When about to bring forth, the female ſeparates from the male; and, to avoid the wolf, her moſt dangerous enemy, conceals herſelf in the deepeſt receſſes of the

the foreſt. In a week or two the fawns are able to follow her. When threatened with danger, ſhe hides them in a cloſe thicket; and, ſo ſtrong is her parental affection, that, in order to preſerve her offſpring from deſtruction, ſhe preſents herſelf to be chaced.

Hares poſſeſs not, like rabbits, the art of digging retreats in the earth. But they neither want inſtinct ſufficient for their own preſervation, nor ſagacity for eſcaping their enemies. They form ſeats or neſts on the ſurface of the ground, where they watch, with the moſt vigilant attention, the approach of any danger. In order to deceive, they conceal themſelves between clods of the ſame colour with that of their own hair. When purſued, they firſt run with rapidity, and then double, or return upon their former ſteps. From the place of ſtarting, the females run not ſo far as the males; but they double more frequently. Hares hunted in the place where they were brought forth, ſeldom remove to a great diſtance from it, but return to their form; and, when chaced two days ſucceſſively, on the ſecond day they perform the ſame doublings they had practiſed the day before. When hares run ſtraight out to a great diſtance, it is a proof that they are ſtrangers. Male hares, eſpecially during the moſt remarkable period of rutting, which is in the months of January, February, and March, ſometimes perform journies of ſeveral miles in queſt of mates; but, as ſoon as they are ſtarted by dogs, they fly back to the place of their nativity. "I have ſeen a hare," Fouilloux remarks, "ſo ſagacious, that, after hearing the hunter's horn, he ſtarted from his form, and, though at the diſtance of a quarter of a league, went to ſwim in a pool, and lay down on the ruſhes in the middle of it, without being chaced by the dogs. I have ſeen a hare, after running two hours before the dogs, puſh another from his ſeat, and take poſſeſſion of it. I have ſeen others ſwim over two or three ponds, the narroweſt of which was eighty paces broad. I have ſeen others, after a two hours chace, run into a ſheep-fold and lie down among them. I have ſeen others, when hard puſhed, run in among a flock of ſheep, and would not leave them. I have ſeen others, after hearing the noiſe of the hounds, conceal themſelves in the earth. I have ſeen others run up one ſide of a hedge and return by the other, when there was nothing elſe between them and the dogs. I have ſeen others, after running half an hour, mount an old wall, ſix feet high, and clap down in a hole covered with ivy. Laſtly, I have ſeen others ſwim over a river, of about eighty paces broad, oftener than twice, in the length of two hundred paces."

The fox has, in all ages and nations, been celebrated for craftineſs and addreſs. Acute and circumſpect, ſagacious and prudent, he diverſifies his conduct, and always reſerves ſome art for unforeſeen accidents. Though nimbler than the wolf, he truſts not entirely to the ſwiftneſs of his courſe. He knows how to enſure ſafety, by providing himſelf with an aſylum, to which he retires when danger appears. He is not a vagabond, but lives in a ſettled habitation and in a domeſtic ſtate. The choice of ſituation, the art of making and rendering a houſe commodious, and of concealing the avenues which lead to it, imply a ſuperior degree of ſentiment and reflection. The fox poſſeſſes theſe qualities, and employs them with dexterity and advantage. He takes up his abode on the border of a wood, and in the neighbourhood of cottages. Here he liſtens to the crowing of the cocks and the noiſe of the poultry. He ſcents them at a diſtance. He chuſes his time with great judgement and diſcretion. He conceals both his route and his deſign. He moves forward with caution, ſometimes even trailing his body, and ſeldom makes a fruitleſs expedition. When he leaps the wall, or gets in underneath it, he ravages the court-yard, puts all the fowls to death, and then retires quietly with his prey, which he either conceals under the herbage, or carries off to his kennel. In a ſhort time he returns for another, which he carries off and hides in the ſame manner, but in a different place. In this manner he proceeds, till the light of the ſun, or ſome movements perceived in the houſe, admoniſh him that it is time to retire to his den. He does much miſchief to the bird-catchers. Early in the morning he viſits their nets and their bird-lime, and carries off ſucceſſively all the birds that happen to be entangled. The young hares he hunts in the plains, ſeizes old ones in their ſeats, digs out the rabbits in the warrens, finds out the neſts of partridges, quails, &c. ſeizes the mothers on the eggs, and deſtroys a prodigious number of game. Dogs of all

all kinds ſpontaneouſl hunt the fox. Though his odour be ſtrong, they often prefer him to the ſtag or the hare. When purſued he runs to his hole; and it is not uncommon to ſend in terriers to detain him till the hunters remove the earth above, and either kill or ſeize him alive. The moſt certain method, however, of deſtroying a fox is to begin with ſhutting up the hole, to ſtation a man with a gun near the entrance, and then to ſearch about with the dogs. When they fall in with him, he immediately makes for his hole. But, when he comes up to it, he is met with a diſcharge from the gun. If the ſhot miſſes him, he flies off with full ſpeed, takes a wide circuit, and returns again to the hole, where he is fired upon a ſecond time; but when he diſcovers that the entrance is ſhut, he darts away ſtraight forward, with the intention of never reviſiting his former habitation. He is next purſued by the hounds, whom he ſeldom fails to fatigue; becauſe, with much cunning, he paſſes through the thickeſt part of the foreſt, or places of the moſt difficult acceſs, where the dogs are hardly able to follow him; and, when he takes to the plains, he runs ſtraight out, without either ſtopping or doubling. But the moſt effectual way of deſtroying foxes is to lay ſnares baited with live pigeons, fowls, &c. The fox is an exceedingly voracious animal. Beſide all kinds of fleſh and fiſhes, he devours, with equal avidity, eggs, milk, cheeſe, fruits, and particularly grapes. He is ſo extremely fond of honey, that he attacks the neſts of wild bees. They at firſt put him to flight by numberleſs ſtings; but he retires for the ſole purpoſe of rolling himſelf on the ground, and of cruſhing the bees. He returns to the charge ſo often, that he obliges them to abandon the hive, which he ſoon uncovers, and devours both the honey and the wax. Some time before the female brings forth, ſhe retires, and ſeldom leaves her hole, where ſhe prepares a bed for her young. When ſhe perceives that her retreat is diſcovered, and that her young have been diſturbed, ſhe carries them off, one by one, into a new habitation. The fox ſleeps, in a round form, like the dog; but, when he only repoſes himſelf, he lies on his belly with his hind-legs extended. It is in this ſituation that he eyes the birds on the hedges and trees. The birds have ſuch an antipathy againſt him, that they no ſooner perceive him than they ſend forth ſhrill cries to adverti ſe their neighbours of the enemy's approach. The jays and blackbirds, in particular, follow the fox from tree to tree, ſometimes two or three hundred paces, often repeating the watch-cries. The Count de Buffon kept two young foxes, which, when at liberty, attacked the poultry; but, after they were chained, they never attempted to touch a ſingle fowl. A living hen was fixed near them for whole nights; and, though deſtitute of victuals for many hours, in ſpite of hunger and of opportunity, they never forgot that they were chained, and gave the hen no diſturbance.

In Kamtſchatka, the animals called *gluttons* employ a ſingular ſtratagem for killing the fallow deer. They climb up a tree, and carry with them a quantity of that ſpecies of moſs of which the deer are very fond. When a deer approaches near the tree, the glutton throws down the moſs. If the deer ſtops to eat the moſs, the glutton inſtantly darts down upon its back, and, after fixing himſelf firmly between the horns, tears out its eyes, which torments the animal to ſuch a degree, that, whether to put an end to its torments, or to get rid of its cruel enemy, it ſtrikes its head againſt the trees till it falls down dead. The glutton divides the fleſh of the deer into convenient portions, and conceals them in the earth to ſerve for future proviſions. The gluttons on the river Lena kill horſes in the ſame manner.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of rats in Kamtſchatka. The moſt remarkable kind is called *tegulchitch* by the natives. Theſe rats make neat and ſpacious neſts under ground. They are lined with turf, and divided into different apartments, in which the rats depoſit ſtores of proviſions for ſupporting them during the winter. It is worthy of remark, that the rats of this country never touch the proviſions laid up for the winter, except when they cannot procure nouriſhment any where elſe. Theſe rats, like the Tartars, change their habitations. Sometimes they totally abandon Kamtſchatka for ſeveral years, and their retreat greatly alarms the inhabitants, which they conſider as a preſage of a rainy ſeaſon, and of a bad year for hunting. The return of theſe animals is, of courſe, looked upon as a good omen. Whenever they appear, the happy news is ſoon ſpread over all parts of the country. They always take their departure in

in the ſpring, when they aſſembled in prodigious numbers, and traverſe rivers, lakes, and even arms of the ſea. After they have made a long voyage, they frequently lie motionleſs on the ſhore, as if they were dead. When they recover their ſtrength they recommence their march. The inhabitants of Kamtſchatka are very ſolicitous for the preſervation of theſe animals. They never do the rats any injury, but give them every aſſiſtance when they lie weakened and extended on the ground. They generally return to Kamtſchatka about the month of October; and they are ſometimes met with in ſuch prodigious numbers, that travellers are obliged to ſtop two hours till the whole troop paſſes. The track of ground they travel in a ſingle ſummer is not leſs wonderful than the regularity they obſerve in their march, and that inſtinctive impulſe which enables them to foreſee, with certainty, the changes of times and of ſeaſons.

With regard to *Birds*, their artifices are not leſs numerous nor leſs ſurpriſing than thoſe of quadrupeds. The eagle and hawk kinds are remarkable for the ſharpneſs of their ſight and the arts they employ in catching their prey. Their movements are rapid or ſlow, according to their intentions, and the ſituation of the animals they with to devour. Rapacious birds uniformly endeavour to riſe higher in the air than their prey, that they may have an opportunity of darting forcibly down upon it with their pounces. To counteract theſe artifices, Nature has endowed the ſmaller and more innocent ſpecies of birds with many arts of defence. When a hawk appears, the ſmall birds, if they find it convenient, conceal themſelves in hedges or bruſh-wood. When deprived of this opportunity, they, often, in great numbers, ſeem to follow the hawk, and to expoſe themſelves unneceſſarily to danger, while, in fact, by their numbers, their perpetual changes of direction, and their uniform endeavours to riſe above him, they perplex the hawk to ſuch a degree, that he is unable to fix upon a ſingle object; and, after exerting all his art and addreſs, he is frequently obliged to relinquiſh the purſuit. When in the extremity of danger, and after employing every other artifice in vain, ſmall birds have been often known to fly to men for protection. This is a plain indication that theſe animals, though they in general avoid the human race, are by no means ſo much afraid of man as of rapacious birds.

The ravens often frequent the ſea-ſhores in queſt of food. When they find their inability to break the ſhells of muſſels, &c. to accompliſh this purpoſe they uſe a very ingenious ſtratagem. They carry a muſſel or other ſhell fiſh, high up in the air, and then daſh it down upon a rock, by which means the ſhell is broken, and they obtain the end they had in view.

The wood-pecker is furniſhed with a very long and voluble tongue. It feeds upon ants and other ſmall inſects. Nature has endowed this bird with a ſingular inſtinct. It knows how to procure food without ſeeing its prey. It attaches itſelf to the trunks or branches of decayed trees: and, where-ever it perceives a hole or crevice, it darts in its long tongue, and brings it out loaded with inſects of different kinds. This operation is certainly inſtinctive; but the inſtinct is aſſiſted by the inſtruction of the parents; for the young are no ſooner able to fly, than the parents, by the force of example, teach them to reſort to trees, and to inſert their tongues indiſcriminately into every hole or fiſſure.

Of the œconomy of *Fiſhes*, as formerly remarked, our knowledge is extremely limited. But, as the ocean exhibits a perpetual and a general ſcene of attack and defence, the arts of aſſault and of evaſion muſt, of courſe, be exceedingly various. For the preſervation of ſome ſpecies of fiſhes, Nature has armed them with ſtrong and ſharp pikes. Others, as the perch-kind, are defended with ſtrong bony rays in their fins. Others as the univalve ſhell-fiſh, retire into their ſhells upon the approach of danger. The bivalves and multivalves, when attacked, inſtantly ſhut their ſhells, which, in general, is a ſufficient protection to them. Some univalves, as the limpet-kind, attach themſelves ſo firmly, by excluding the air, to rocks and ſtones, that, unleſs quickly ſurpriſed, no force inferior to that of breaking the ſhell can remove them. The flying fiſh, when purſued, darts out of the water, and takes refuge in the air, in which it is for ſome time ſupported by the operation of its large and pliable fins. The torpedo is furniſhed with a remarkable apparatus for ſelf-preſervation: It repels every hoſtile attempt by an electrical ſtroke, which confounds and intimidates its enemies. Several

veral fiſhes, and particularly the ſalmon-kind, when about to generate, leave the ocean, aſcend the rivers, depoſit their eggs in the ſand, and, after making a proper *nidus* for their future progeny, return to the ocean from whence they came. Others, as the herring-kind, though they ſeldom go up rivers, aſſemble in myriads from all quarters, and approach the ſhores, or aſcend arms of the ſea, for the purpoſe of propagating the ſpecies, and cheriſhing their offſpring. When that operation is performed, they leave the coaſts and diſperſe in the ocean, till the ſame inſtinctive impulſe forces them to obſerve a ſimilar conduct next ſeaſon. This migration of ſalmons, herrings, and many other fiſhes, from the ocean to the rivers or ſhores, is of infinite advantage to mankind. They ſupply us occaſionally, and in ſome countries, as Great Britain, and particularly Scotland, with abundance of nouriſhing and luxurious food; and, if our fiſheries were once put upon a proper footing, they would ſoon conſtitute one of the moſt powerful incentives to induſtry, and become a great and important ſource of national ſtrength and proſperity.

The *inſect* tribes, though comparatively diminutive, are not deficient in artifice and addreſs. With much art the ſpider ſpins his web. It ſerves him the double purpoſe of an habitation, and of a machine for catching his food. With incredible patience and perſeverance he lies in the centre of his web for days, and ſometimes for weeks, before an ill-fated fly happens to be entangled. One ſpecies of ſpider, which is ſmall, of a blackiſh colour, and frequents cottages or out-houſes, I have known to live during the whole winter-months without almoſt the poſſibility of receiving any nouriſhment; for, during that period, not a fly of any kind could be diſcovered in the apartment. If they had been fixed in a torpid ſtate, like ſome other animals, the wonder of their ſurviving the want of food ſo long would not have been ſo great. But, in the ſevereſt weather, and through the whole courſe of the winter, they were perfectly active and lively. Neither did they ſeem to be in the leaſt emaciated.

The *formica-leo*, or ant-lion, is a ſmall inſect, ſomwhat reſembling a wood-louſe, but larger. Its head is flat, and armed with two fine moveable crotchets or pincers. It has ſix legs, and its body, which terminates in a point, is compoſed of a number of membranous rings. In the ſand, or in finely pulveriſed earth, this animal digs a hole in the form of a funnel, at the bottom of which it lies in ambuſh for its prey. As it always walks backward, it cannot purſue any inſect. To ſupply this defect, it lays a ſnare for them, and eſpecially for the ant, which is its favourite food. It generally lies concealed under the ſand in the bottom of its funnel or trap, and ſeldom exhibits more than the top of its head. In digging a funnel, the formica-leo begins with tracing a circular furrow in the ſand, the circumference of which determines the ſize of the funnel, which is often an inch deep. After the firſt furrow is made, the animal traces a ſecond, which is always concentric with the firſt. It throws out the ſand, as with a ſhovel, from the ſucceſſive furrows or circles, by means of its ſquare flat head and one of its fore-legs. It proceeds in this manner till it has completed is funnel, which it does with ſurpriſing promptitude and addreſs. At the bottom of this artful ſnare it lies concealed and immoveable. When an ant happens to make too near an approach to the margin of the funnel, the ſides of which are very ſteep, the fine ſand gives way, and the unwary animal tumbles down to the bottom. The formica-leo inſtantly kills the ant, buries it under the ſand, and ſucks out its vitals. It afterwards puſhes out the empty ſkin, repairs the diſorder introduced into its ſnare, and again lies in ambuſh for a freſh prey.

We formerly took ſome notice of that ſpecies of ſpider which carries her eggs in a bag attached to her belly. A ſpider of this kind was thrown into the funnel of a formica-leo. The latter inſtantly ſeized the bag of eggs, and endeavoured to drag it under the ſand. The ſpider, from a ſtrong love of offſpring, allowed its own body to be carried along with the bag. But the ſlender ſilk by which it was fixed to the animal's belly broke, and a ſeparation took place. The ſpider immediately ſeized the bag with her pincers, and exerted all her efforts to regain the object of her affections. But theſe efforts were ineffectual; for the formica-leo gradually ſunk the bag deeper and deeper in the ſand. The ſpider, however, rather than quit her hold, allowed herſelf to be buried alive. In a ſhort time the obſerver removed the ſand, and took out the ſpider. She was perfectly unhurt; for the formica-

formica-leo had not made any attack upon her. But ſo ſtrong was her attachment to her eggs, that, though frequently touched with a twig, ſhe would not relinquiſh the place which contained them.

When arrived at its full growth, the formica-leo gives up the buſineſs of an enſnaring hunter. He deſerts his former habitation, and crawls about for ſome time on the ſurface of the earth. He at laſt retires under ground, ſpins a round ſilken pod, and is ſoon transformed into a fly.

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An addreſs to the oppoſers of the repeal of the corporation and teſt acts. 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*——Of all the pamphlets which the preſs has brought forth, on this ſingularly prolific ſubject, the addreſs now before us is, perhaps, the moſt ſpirited, and moſt agreeably written; and as ſuch, we cannot but warmly recommend it to readers of all communions. In a ſtrain of animated and elegant irony, the author (who, we have been informed, is a lady of ſome celebrity in the literary world,) thanks the oppoſers of the repeal, for the compliment which they have hereby paid to the Diſſenters; as it is highly flattering to their vanity, by giving them ideas of their political conſequence, which the comparative ſmallneſs of their numbers, wealth, and power, did not, till now, allow them to cheriſh. She conceives it a defeat big with the victory of truth and liberty. Had their requeſt been quietly granted, ſhe apprehends the Diſſenters would have gradually melted away into the maſs of the people, and their principles have been forgotten: but, ſtimulated by the reſiſtance of government, to aſſert their claims to the rights of citizens, they keep alive a diſcuſſion which muſt, in the end be deſtructive to all illiberal policy, and enſure the eſtabliſhment of the moſt enlarged freedom. With enthuſiaſtic fondneſs, ſhe views the noble conſtitution erecting in France, and exults in the hope, that we ſhall benefit by their example, as they have benefited by ours. The fire of French patriotiſm glows in her periods; and here we cannot do her juſtice, but by permitting her to ſpeak for herſelf: "The enemies of reformation, who palliate what they cannot defend, and defer what they dare not refuſe; who, with Feſtus, put off to a more convenient ſeaſon what, only becauſe it is the preſent ſeaſon, is inconvenient, ſtand aghaſt, and find they have no power to put back the important hour, when nature is labouring with the birth of great events. Can ye not diſcern?—But you do diſcern theſe ſigns; you diſcern them well, and your alarm is apparent. You ſee a mighty empire breaking from bondage, and exerting the energies of recovered freedom: and England—which was uſed to glory in being

ing the aſſertor of liberty, and refuge of the oppreſſed—England, who with generous and reſpectful ſympathy, in times not far remote from our own memory, has afforded an aſylum to ſo many of the ſubjects of that very empire, when cruſhed beneath the iron rod of perſecution; and, by ſo doing, circulated a livelier abhorrence of tyranny within her own veins—England, who has long reproached her with being a ſlave, now cenſures her for daring to be free—England, who has held the torch to her, is mortified to ſee it blaze brighter in her hands—England, for whom, and for whoſe manners and habits of thinking, that empire has, for ſome time paſt, felt even an enthuſiaſtic predilection; and to whom, as a model of laws and government, ſhe looks up with affectionate reverence—England, nurſed at the breaſt of liberty, and breathing the pureſt ſpirit of enlightened philoſophy, views a ſiſter nation with affected ſcorn and real jealouſy, and preſumes to aſk whether ſhe yet exiſts—— Yes, all of her exiſts that is worthy to do ſo. Her dungeons indeed exiſt no longer, the iron doors are forced, the maſſy walls are thrown down, and the liberated ſpectres, trembling between joy and horror, may now blazon the infernal ſecrets of their priſon-houſe. Her cloiſtered monks no longer exiſt; nor does the ſoft heart of ſenſibility beat behind the grate of a convent; but the beſt affections of the human mind, permitted to flow in their natural channel, diffuſe their friendly influence over the brightening proſpect of domeſtic happineſs. Nobles, the creatures of Kings, exiſt there no longer; but man, the creature of God, exiſts there. Millions of men exiſt there, who, only now, truly begin to exiſt, and hail with ſhouts of grateful acclamation the better birth-day of their country. Go on, generous nation, ſet the world an example of virtues as you have of talents. Be our model, as we have been yours. May the ſpirit of wiſdom, the ſpirit of moderation, the ſpirit of firmneſs guide and bleſs your counſels. Overcome our wayward perverſeneſs by your ſteadineſs and temper. Silence the ſcoff of your enemies, and the miſgiving fears of your timorous well-wiſhers. Go on to deſtroy the empire of prejudices, that empire of gigantic ſhadows, which are only formidable while they are not attacked. Cauſe to ſucceed to the mad ambition of conqueſt, the peaceful induſtry of commerce, and the ſimple, uſeful tools of agriculture Inſtructed by the experience of paſt centuries, and by many a ſad and ſanguine page in your own hiſtories, may you no more attempt to blend what God has made ſeparate; but may religion and civil polity, like the two neceſſary but oppoſite elements of fire and water, each in its province do ſervice to mankind, but never again be forced into diſcordant union. Let the wandering pilgrims, of every tribe and complexion, who in other lands find only an aſylum, find with you a country; and may you never ſeek other proof of the purity of your faith than the largeneſs of your charity."—Such generous wiſhes do credit to her head and heart; and it is with pleaſure that we behold them ſupplanting the notion of *natural enmity*, which has exhauſted the ſtrength of both nations, and deluged Europe with blood. M.

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Men may be made induſtrious, well diſpoſed, and mutually uſeful to each other, inſtead of lazy, miſchievous, and injurious. It is ſurely then a more eligible plan to reform mankind, by giving them good diſpoſitions, than to attempt it by picking out of the great body of bad and degenerate characters a few to ſhut up together in a priſon, or to ſend to another country, or to take away their lives. By ſuch examples as theſe, the reſt may be put upon their guard, but they cannot be reformed.

The ſight of a gaol, or of a malefactor on the tree, will not make induſtrious a man who is enured to idleneſs, or give ſentiments of honour to one ſunk in debauchery and practiſed in diſhoneſty: the thefts committed under the gallows, at times of public execution, are ſtriking proofs of this truth. It will not give a character and the means of an honeſt living to him who is ſtampt with diſgrace; nor will it appeaſe the calls of hun-

ger, nor remove the incitements of aſſociates prompting him to ſupply his neceſſities by the only means he has in his power. It is plain then, that a code of penal laws is by no means a power adapted to correct the depravity that prevades a vaſt body of poor.

It is certain that corruption muſt inevitably be propagated from race to race, ſo long as the children of ſuch people are brought up in the ſociety and example of their parents.

No other means can produce a reform but the ſeparation of the young, who are innocent, from the old, who would contaminate them. By this ſeparation they are reſcued from the dominion of actual vice. The next ſtep is to impreſs a contrary character on their minds, virtuous diſpoſitions, and induſtrious habits; laſtly, to find them the means of an honeſt employment and livelihood." M.

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Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. F**.

THE irregularities of genius have been ſo often obſerved, that it has at length become almoſt proverbial, to aſſociate a want of prudence with the poſſeſſion of a brilliant imagination. We eaſily pardon in others, and excuſe in ourſelves, an eccentricity of conduct which we ſuppoſe connected with the warmth of feeling or the energies of fancy, and ſet down propriety and diſcretion as homely qualities, to be valued, perhaps, but not to be envied.

If brilliancy of talents could excuſe their miſdirection, you, Sir, of all men living, might plead that apology. The variety of powers with which your mind is endowed; the extent of your knowledge, with the vivacity of your imagination; the logical cloſeneſs of your reaſoning, with that overwhelming torrent of eloquence in which it is conveyed; the rapidity of your thought, with the accuracy of your perception; the intuitive and lightning glance of your own obſervation, with your juſt and clear conception of that of others—all together form a combination which aſtoniſhes equally and delights the obſerver.

But it is by the application, rather than the poſſeſſion of abilities, that men are uſeful or reſpectable in life; and this maxim holds particularly true with regard to public men, to whom diſcretion in the conduct of their talents is more abſolutely eſſential than to others, in proportion to the extent of their influence, and the importance as well as delicacy of the ſituations in which they are placed. In the courſe of your political life, Sir, ſuch ſituations have been uncommonly frequent; and it was highly favourable to the celebrity as well as to the developement of your abilities, that they roſe in a period more eventful than almoſt any other in the annals of Great Britain, or in the hiſtory of Europe.

In thoſe ſituations, Sir, the public has not perhaps always done juſtice to your conduct. In the national temper of England there is a downright openneſs and good nature, which allows much to purity of intention, which pardons many errors in its reſpect for general good character; while, on the other hand, it is always diſpoſed to detract from abilities or ſucceſs, if unaccompanied with theſe eſtimable qualities. Your great opponent, ſo long (alas! much too long) in adminiſtration, poſſeſſed the virtues of temperament, which, though they were often vices to his country, its generoſity truſted and approved; and it looked with complacency on his amiable domeſtic character, to which the tenor of your life, and the complexion of your ſociety, were known to be adverſe. Your oppoſition to him was ſuppoſed to be grounded on perſonal reſentment; your oppoſition to his meaſures was attributed only to the turbulence of faction. The public had

had juſt begun to feel his demerits, when your coalition with him took place; a coalition which the people felt as individuals, and could not, in the antipathy of that feeling, allow for party combination or political expediency. You ſuffered thus alike from their indulgence and their cenſure of that unfortunate miniſter; and they gave credit to the juſtice of your former accuſations againſt him, only at that moment when your ill-ſuited junction laid you under the mortifying neceſſity of retracting them. But on the ſubject of Lord N—— the public indignation has ceaſed, and we will not awaken it; though we may be allowed, with a retroſpective ſigh for national diſaſter, or a ſmile at national credulity, to wonder that ſo weak an agent could occaſion ſo giant a miſchief to his country. That country, in its wonted good-nature, and with a certain reverence for misfortune and infirmity, of which he has not always ſhewn them an example, has allowed his age to remain unqueſtioned; has left him undiſturbed to the quietiſm of his nature, if happily it may ſooth the pangs of recollection, or blunt the dread of that obloquy with which poſterity will cover his name. Or perhaps he owes much of this indulgence to the circumſtance of being ſo fortunate in a ſucceſſor —"*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*" We are unwilling to diſturb the preſent proſperity of the nation with a recollection of its diſtreſſes, or of thoſe wretched miniſters by whom they were occaſioned.

From this natural and commendable propenſity in the people to enhance or to leſſen the public merits of men according to their private diſpoſitions or private character, you have ſuffered a diſadvantage which has counterbalanced all your natural endowments, and all your acquired information, great and extraordinary as we are willing to admit them. It is not ſufficient for you to anſwer, that much of the blame imputed to you in this reſpect is unjuſt and ill-founded; for your friends to tell us of the candour of your mind, the benevolence of your heart, the warmth and diſintereſtedneſs of your friendſhip. Did the public give them credit for their aſſertions, it would ſtill reply, Why waſte thoſe qualities on objects ſo improper? why degrade them by an aſſociation with men ſo unworthy? But the public is general in its concluſions, and cannot eaſily ſuppoſe particular exceptions to rules which experience has eſtabliſhed. The people look to that circle of which you form a part, and involve you in that general colour it aſſumes to their eye. They cannot couple diſſipation and buſineſs, and do not eaſily aſſociate deep gaming and ſcrupulous integrity. Some of your friends publicly diſclaim gaming, and are content to cheat without it: You play with that gentlemanlike fairneſs which marks every part of your conduct; yet with the million, thoſe friends of yours have the merit of their abſtinence from play, while you derive none from that honour with which your indulgence in play is accompanied. The profeſſion of play, like every other profeſſion againſt which public virtue or public prejudice is armed, ſubjects to the general obloquy of the calling every individual, however honourably he may exerciſe it. Nor is it often that this general opinion of the public is erroneous; *imputed* degradation is commonly productive of the *real*; and an aſſociation with the mean or the worthleſs, if it do not corrupt us into vice, will at leaſt blunt our feelings of virtue.

Some of your acquaintance will ſmile at the word *virtue*, when applied to political ſituation; but this is not the cant of fanaticiſm; it is the voice of truth and of reaſon, and a miniſter of England muſt hear and obey it. It is for the honour of our country that even private moral rectitude goes ſo much to the credit of public men, that we can ſcarce recollect a popular miniſter who was not poſſeſſed, or ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of it. But there are certain virtues that may be termed *miniſterial*, which a ſtateſman muſt poſſeſs in order to be truſted. Induſtry, attention, integrity, and œconomy, are qualities eſſential to his ſituation: and though it is poſſible that he may take them up, as he does the ſeals of his office, for the public uſe merely, while in his private capacity he never thinks of exerciſing them; yet the people will hardly confide in this occaſional conformity, but will rather ſuppoſe that the habits of his life will outweigh the duties of the hour, and the bonds of his ſociety be ſtronger than the obligations of his buſineſs. The few who are acquainted with the force or the pliability of his mind may conceive him to be above the debaſement of his ordinary occupations, or the contagion of his favourite company; but the public imagination is leſs ductile, and will not ſo ſuddenly loſe the

the irreverent ideas it has formed of a man's private manners and private connexions.

You will eaſily apply theſe general poſitions, Sir; you applied them indeed, already, during the ſhort time you and your friends were in adminiſtration; you aſſumed the grave and ſerious deportment which you knew was ſuitable to your office; you put on the externals of decorum with ſcrupulous attention: but the public opinion was refractory, and we did not truſt our ſight againſt the conviction of our underſtanding. The ſolemn ſuit and its dignified appendages only recalled to our remembrance the blue frock and the familiar rattan; and we ſaw ſtill at your ſide ſome perſons who were only intitled to be there from their participation of thoſe looſer hours in which ſurely nothing was to be acquired that could fit men for the high offices of the ſtate. We regretted this in your former, and feared it in your future advancement. Unleſs divorced from your former connexions, you muſt have riſen into power, as the vulgar ſuppoſe of comets, with a noxious atmoſphere around you, to blight the credit of the ſtate, and to taint the purity of public adminiſtration.

The miniſter of a great empire has other opinions to gain beſides thoſe of his own countrymen. The credit of Britain is one of the proudeſt circumſtances in the compariſon between her and the ſurrounding nations. You know, Sir, for you were abroad at a critical juncture, the effect which the virtue of a miniſter has on that credit: they are polite on the continent; and it might poſſibly not reach your ears how much that credit might be leſſened by his vices or his diſſipation.

I am afraid you have thrown away your talents, as well as ſullied your reputation, by your adherence to men who were often as unfortunate in the objects they purſued as in the conduct they held. You have exhibited your eloquence with the dexterity of a prize-fighter, rather than the dignity of a champion for truth; owing, perhaps, to that ſituation in which you had the misfortune to be placed, the moſt admirable of its exertions oftener pleaſed than perſuaded, oftener aſtoniſhed than pleaſed. You indulged a ſubtlety in argument which ſometimes vanquiſhed your adverſaries in debate, but like other barren conqueſts, rather gained an increaſe of glory than an extent of power. Your audience contrived to ſeparate the debater from the man, and laviſhed its applauſe on the firſt, without beſtowing its commendation on the latter.

This letter, Sir, is addreſſed to you by one who is of no party but that of truth; who is attached to no intereſts but thoſe of his country. Did perſonal attachment or acquaintance weigh with him, he has known you enough to be faſcinated by your ſociety, and has felt the chilling virtue and unconciliating pride of ſome of your opponents. He calls to you "with a friendly voice," for the ſake of his country, to which your wonderful talents have been hitherto almoſt unproductive. In modern men of your rank, talents, any wiſe approaching to yours are of a rarity that enhances their value, and the public cannot ſpare them to idleneſs, to intemperance, or to faction. We would call, Sir, on the patriotiſm of the citizen; or if that claim ſhould appear too general, we would rouſe the pride of the man. Did Heaven form a ſoul like yours, and endow it with powers ſo exalted, to calculate the throws at Brooks's, or to meaſure the ground at Newmarket? Think of yourſelf more worthily, Sir; leave thoſe provinces to the Dukes of *Piccadilly* or *Bloomsbury*, or to any other Dukes or Lords, whoſe reputation no meanneſs can lower, whoſe minds no inſignificance of employment can debaſe. But for you, Sir, thus to miſemploy your talents, is a ſuicide of the mind, impious to Heaven, and unjuſt to yourſelf and your country. Think how many events may ariſe to call them into important ſtations, when the war of parties ſhall have ceaſed, when perſonal diſtinctions ſhall be forgotten. Political proſperity is of very uncertain duration; and to ſtates as to individuals, proſperity itſelf has its dangers. In oppoſition, or in power, your ſupereminent abilities muſt always be valuable, if you will but know their value, and point their uſe; but while you ſink the one and pervert the other, though we may afford you our admiration or our regret, we cannot beſtow our reſpect or our confidence.

Edin. Herald. BRUTUS.

VERSES

VERSES *to Sir* JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

On his late reſignation of the Preſident's Chair of the Royal Academy.

By the EARL of CARLISLE.

TOO wiſe for conteſt, and too meek for ſtriſe,
Like Lear, oppreſs'd by thoſe you rais'd to life,
Thy ſceptre broken, thy dominion o'er,
The curtain falls, and thou'rt a King no more.—
Still, near the wreck of thy demoliſh'd ſtate,
Truth and the weeping Muſe with me ſhall wait;
Science ſhall teach Britannia's ſelf to moan,
And make, O injur'd friend! thy wrongs her own.
Shall we forget, when, with inceſſant toil,
To thee 'twas giv'n to turn the ſtubborn ſoil—
To thee, with flow'rs to deck our dreary waſte,
And kill the pois'nous weeds of vicious taſte;
To pierce the gloom where England's Genius ſlept,
Long of ſoft love and tenderneſs bereſt;
From his young limbs to tear the bands away,
And bid the Infant Giant run and play?

Dark was the hour, the age an age of ſtone,
When Hudſon claim'd an empire of his own;
And from the time, when, darting rival light,
Vandyke and Rubens cheer'd our northern night;
Thoſe twin ſtars ſet, the Graces all had fled,
Yet paus'd to hover o'er a Lely's head;
And ſometimes bent, when won with earneſt pray'r,
To make the gentle Kneller all their care;
But ne'er with ſmiles to gaudy Verrio turn'd,
No happy incenſe on his altars burn'd.
O! witneſs, Windſor! thy too paſſive walls,
Thy tortur'd ceilings, thy inſulted halls!
Lo! England's glory, Edward's conquering ſon,
Cover'd with ſpoils from Poictiers bravely won—
Yet no white plumes, no arms of ſable hue,
Mark the young hero to our raviſh'd view;
In buſkin trim and laurell d helmet bright,
A well-dreſs'd Roman meets our puzzled ſight;
And Gallia's captive King, how ſtrange his doom!
A Roman too perceives himſelf become.
See too the miracles of God profan'd,
By the mad daubings of this impious hand;
For while the dumb exult in notes of praiſe,
While the lame walk, the blind in tranſports dates hear,
While vanquiſh'd demons Heav'n's high gaze—
And the pale dead ſpring from the ſilent bier,
With lac'd cravat, long wig, and careleſs mien,
The Painter's preſent at the wondrous ſcene!

Vanloo and Dahl, theſe may more juſtly claim
A ſtep ſtill higher on the throne of Fame;
Yet to the Weſt their courſe they ſeem to run,
The laſt red ſtreaks of a declining ſun.

And muſt we Jervas name? ſo hard and cold,
In ermine robes, and peruke only bold;
Or, when inſpir'd, his rapt'rous pencil own
The roll'd up ſtocking and the damaſk gown!
Behold a taſteleſs age in wonder ſtand,
And hail him the Apelles of the land!
And Denner too—but yet ſo void of eaſe,
His figures tell you—they're forbid to pleaſe;
Nor in proportion nor expreſſion nice,
The ſtrong reſemblance is itſelf a vice;
As waxwork figures always ſhock the ſight,
Too near to human fleſh and ſhape, affright;
And when they beſt are form'd afford the leaſt delight.

Turn we from ſuch to thee, whoſe nobler art
Rivets the eye and penetrates the heart:
To thee, whom Nature, in thy earlieſt youth,
Fed with the honey of eternal Truth—
Then, by her fondling art, in happy hour,
Entic'd to Learning's more ſequeſter'd bower:
There all thy life of honours firſt was plann'd,
While Nature preach'd and Science held thy hand—
When, but for theſe, condemn'd perchance to trace
The tireſome vacuum of each ſenſeleſs face,
Thou in thy living tints hadſt ne'er combin'd
All grace of form and energy of mind—
How, but for theſe, ſhould we have trembling fled
The guilty toſſings of a BEAUFORT's bed;
Or let the fountain of our ſorrows flow
At ſight of famiſh'd UGOLINO's woe?
Bent on revenge, ſhould we have penſive ſtood
O'er the pale Cherubs of the fatal Wood,
Caught the laſt perfume of their roſy breath,
And view'd them ſmiling at the ſtroke of death? [and pain,
Should we have queſtion'd, ſtung with rage
The Spectre Line, with the diſtracted THANE?
Or, with ALCMENA's natural terror wild,
From the envenom'd ſerpent torn her child?

And muſt no more thy pure and claſſic page
Unfold its treaſures to the riſing age?
Nor from thy own Athenian temple pour
On liſt'ning youth, of art the copious ſtore?—
Hold up to Labour independent eaſe,
And teach Ambition all the ways to pleaſe!
With ready hand neglected Genius ſave,
Sick'ning, o'erlook'd in Mis'ry's hidden cave;
And, nobly juſt, decide; the active mind
Neither to ſoil nor climate is confin'd!

Deſert not then my ſons; thoſe ſons who ſoon
Will mourn with me, and all their error own.

Thou

Thou muſt excuſe that raging fire, the fame
Which lights their daily courſe to endleſs fame,
Alas! impels them, thoughtleſs, far to ſtray
From filial love and Reaſon's ſober way.
Accept again thy pow'r—reſume the Chair,
"Nor leave it till—you place an Equal there."

On the Death of Mr HOWARD.

By Dr Aiken.

HOWARD, thy taſk is done! thy Maſter calls,
And ſummons thee from Cherſon's diſtant walls.
"Come, well approv'd! my faithful ſervant, come!
No more a wand'rer, ſeek thy deſtin'd home.
Long have I mark'd thee with o'er-ruling eye,
And ſent admiring angels from on high,
To walk the paths of danger by thy ſide,
From death to ſhield thee, and through ſnares to guide.
My *miniſter of good*, I've ſped thy way,
And ſhot thro' dungeon-glooms a leading ray.
To ſooth, by thee, with kind unhop'd relief
My creatures loſt—and whelm'd in guilt and grief;
I've led thee, ardent, on thro' wond'ring climes,
To combat human woes and human crimes.
But 'tis enough—thy *great commiſſion*'s o'er,
I prove thy faith, thy love, thy zeal no more:
Nor droop, that far from country, kindred friends,
Thy life, to duty long devoted, ends;
What boots it where the high reward is giv'n,
Or whence the ſoul triumphant ſprings to heav'n?"

Laſt Speech and Teſtament of the Two LITERARY STOTS. [vol. 51. p. 615.]

BY FORTH's ſmooth margin, where the kindly breeze
Rolls the green wave, that murmurs to the ſhore;
Where tufts of graſs, untutor'd, rank, and long,
Twitter and tremble to the bruſhing breath
Of every Zephyr; where the bending boughs
Of ſpreading beeches ſhelter from the ſtorm,
Careleſs, we ſtray'd o'er many a hillock gay,
And meadow green, and ſaw the eaſy hours
Dance by unvex'd. Then no Butcher's ſteel
Gleam'd awful to our eyes; no galling nooſe,
To curb our wanton ſallies on the green,
Bound us, till now unwilling, to a crib.

Hard is each Bullock's fate! by Heaven's decree
Deſtin'd to ſmoke a welcome viſitant
Where Hunger calls: yet glorious is our death—
If death be glorious, where the cauſe is good
For which we ſuffer. Had we been allow'd,
In ſhape of luſty, jolly ham, or joint,
Of rib, or ſirloin, to have grac'd a board
In B——ll's French Tavern, for the benefit
Of Learning's hungry ſons; or had our rump
Been ſlic'd down into ſteaks, to fill the paunch
Of ſome poor meagre Student, whom ill luck
Oft forces, like the fam'd Cameleon,
To feed on air; 'twould have been charity,
To ſmooth the hollow in his grief-worn cheeks,
And gather up into a claſſic ſmile
His wrinkled features.—But, to yield our lives
To aid the rearing of a beauteous dome,
Sacred to lore; where tender genius, young,
Suckles the breaſt of wiſdom; pants to gain
The laurels of applauſe: and, on a path
Which fancy ſtrews with flowers, runs the gay road
To fame and honour; 'tis an envied fate!
And, ſince we're doom'd to ſhare it, thanks to Heav'n,
That made us Bullocks!————
Lo! yonder comes the Butcher! horrid he,
With chequer'd apron, crimſon'd by the blood
Of other ſlaughters, and his ruthleſs front,
Where the relentleſs features never felt
Kind pity's gentle tear.—We never gor'd
A neighbour ſtot or heifer with our horn.
We never hurt the fence that ſtood around
The ſtanding grain; nor did our lawleſs feet
E'er treſpaſs on the nicely-harrow'd field.
Yet we forgive him, ſince he gives the blow,
That will immortalize our memory.——
Now, ſince we die, our laſt requeſt is this,
That thus we be diſpos'd of:—Let our heads
Be fix'd in view above the College gate;
That ſo from Learning's ſons we may receive
Applauſe and homage as they enter there.
Then let our horns be fix'd within that Court,
Where horns are oft the ſubject of debate,
For Commiſſars to hang their gowns upon.
Pleaſe tell G—— W——n, Poet Laureat [hides,
To David's Lodge, we leave him both our
To make a leathern cannon for the Caſtle:
Our hoofs we likewiſe beg him to transform
Into ſnuff-boxes, each with ſilver hinge
Adorn'd, to hold a brain-inſpiring doſe
For the Profeſſors: if perchance their time
Hangs heavy on their hand, as oft it may,
Perchance a pinch, when their ideas fail,
May fill, in lecturing, an anxious pauſe,
And give their mind ſome moments to reflect.

Now we ſubmit to the dire ſtroke of fate.
Farewel! ye kindly brutes, with whom we graz'd,
And roar'd in ſocial bellow! Ne'er again
We'll paw in concert on the graſſy field;
Nor lick each others ſhoulders with our tongue,
To toy the time away; nor chew the cud,
Beneath the beeches ſhade, ſtretch'd at our eaſe.
Farewel! ye kindly brutes, a long farewel!

Falkirk, April 23. E—— P——N.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

The following are the heads of the treaty concluded between Pruſſia and the Porte, ſigned at Conſtantinople, Jan. 31. 1790.

1. His Pruſſian Majeſty engages to declare war, in the ſpring of 1790, againſt the Auſtrian and Ruſſian courts, to compel them to conſent to an equitable peace. And the Sublime Porte engages to uſe all its forces to obtain the reſtitution of Gallicia, Ludomiria, and all the territories wreſted by the court of Vienna from the republic of Poland.

2. The high contracting parties ratify the treaty of commerce now ſubſiſting between them, as if the ſame were repeated word for word: and the Sublime Porte guarantees the free navigation of Pruſſian ſhips in the Mediterranean and engages to ſecure the Pruſſian flag from the inſults of Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli.

3. The Sublime Porte being reſolved not to make peace, without the reſtitution of the fortreſſes, provinces, and above all the Crimea, which the enemy have gained in the preſent war; his Pruſſian Majeſty engages not to diſcontinue the war till theſe objects are obtained; and the Porte engages in like manner to conclude no peace with Vienna and Peterſburg without the conſent of Pruſſia, Sweden, and Poland.

4. This alliance, offenſive and defenſive, in which Sweden and Poland are included, to continue in force even after the peace with the two Imperial courts ſhall be concluded.

5. The conqueſts which the high contracting parties may make, ſhall not be reſtored, until the courts of Peterſburg and Vienna agree to ſubmit the differences that ſubſiſt between them and the republic of Poland to the mediation of the two contracting parties.

6. The Sublime Porte and the King of Pruſſia ſhall ſubmit to no peace, but under the mediation of England and Holland.

7. After the concluſion of the general peace, his Pruſſian Majeſty engages to guarantee all the poſſeſſions that remain to the Porte, and to procure the guarantee of England, Holland, Sweden, and Poland, for the ſame.

DENMARK.

The account of the ſhips that paſſed the Sound during the courſe of laſt year is as follows: 1345 Daniſh, 3501 Britiſh, 186 from Dantzick, 89 from Botzembourg, 100 Imperial, 856 Pruſſian, 1924 Dutch, 183 from Bremen, 57 Swediſh, 83 from Lubeck, 2 from Oldenburg, 62 from Hamburg, 224 from Roſtock, 11 from Courland, 33 Portugueſe, 11 French, 46 American, 23 Spaniſh; and two Venetian.

NETHERLANDS.

The affairs in the Auſtrian Netherlands have taken a new turn; and the leaders of the revolution, inſtead of being idolized by the people, are forced to ſecrete themſelves, or fly their country. Gen. Vander Merſch ſeems marked for deſtruction. The Congreſs of the Belgic States have cauſed him to be impriſoned. They charge him with forgetting that he derived his authority from them, and permitting himſelf to be choſen Generaliſſimo by the officers of his army; with cauſing the Deputies ſent from Congreſs to be arreſted; and with other violent proceedings, by which he had almoſt involved the country in a civil war. For theſe crimes he is to take his trial; and, till that comes on, he is committed to the citadel of Antwerp.

In the mean time, the Congreſs have publiſhed the following declaration:

"The Sovereign Congreſs of the United Belgic States, having been informed that a rumour is in circulation, of the Congreſs having entered into certain treaties and negotiations with foreign powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republic and Confederated Provinces, do hereby make this public declaration, that they have entered into no treaty or engagement, of any ſort, with any foreign power; and that they neither have taken, nor intend to take any ſteps with any foreign power, tending in the moſt diſtant degree to affect the independence, the commerce, the finances, or the rights of the republic at large, or of any one province in particular. They therefore earneſtly intreat all citizens to be on their guard againſt any inſinuations of that kind, which can only be made by evil-minded perſons, whoſe aim it is to diminiſh the patriotiſm of the citizens, to foment diviſions, and to alter the affections of the nation towards its repreſentatives.—Done in Congreſs, April 6."

FRANCE.

March 18. Among the various addreſſes preſented to the Aſſembly, is one from the patriotic ſocieties of Lyons and Louvres, requeſting that the *idle cuſtom*

fion of going into mourning for Kings, Queens, &c. may be difpenfed with; in fhort, that all mourning fhould be confined to the heart. Our modern philofophers could not difapprove this requeft; and the Prefident of the Aflembly was ordered to wait on the King on this fubject. Hitherto, therefore, there is no order of mourning for the late Emperor; and thofe tradefmen who had provided a quantity of black on this occafion, wear it themfelves, as mourning for the decay of commerce.

No mode of impoft is yet adopted for fupplying the deficiency in the revenue, by the abolition of the Gabelle: many fchemes have been propofed, which have given rife to great and warm debates; not carried on, however, in the true fpirit of patriotifm, or love of the general welfare: for the battle is fought between province and province, each endeavouring to avoid a new burthen, by throwing it entirely upon another.

March 19. The Committee of Agriculture and Commerce propofed to the Aflembly the following decree, relative to the privileges of the Eaft India Company, which was ordered to be printed.

The National Aflembly, confidering that the liberty of the fea is the univerfal law of nations; that fhackles on commerce tend to check genius, and throw a damp upon induftry; that the fyftem of monopoly, while it gives ftrength to a fmall part of the body politic, leaves the greateft part torpid and inert; decree as follows:

1. The exclufive privilege of commerce to India and China, granted to a Company by the arrets of council of the 14th of April 1785, and the 27th of September 1786, is hereby revoked.

2. From henceforth every citizen of France fhall have free liberty to trade to India, China, and all other places, contained in the exclufive privilege of the Company, without the neceffity of any paffport or permiffion, provided always the ordinances and edicts of the Admiralty be attended to.

3. All veffels employed in trading to India, China, and other countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, fhall, by a pafs, certify their return to Port L'Orient.

4. All commodities of the growth of India and China fhall be liable to a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem;* and thofe of the growth of the Ifles of France and Bourbon to a tax of 4 per cent.

5. The India Company fhall be exempted from fuch tax on all commodities and merchandifes lying in the Company's warehoufes at L'Orient; and alfo on thofe merchandifes imported from India on account of the Company.

On April 11. the Aflembly had under confideration a reduction of church livings, and taking from the Clergy their immenfe poffeffions.

M. de Delay D'Agier opened the debate, and was followed by the Abbé Gregoire and M. Trielhard. The firft member defcanted on the propriety of appointing falaries to the Cures, to be paid partly in money, and partly in commodities of the country. The Abbe Gregoire doubted whether fuch falaries would not, in time of war and public embarraffments, be left much in arrear, and hardly paid at all; on the contrary, if a Cure was allowed a fmall portion of land, it would enable him to keep a horfe, for the purpofe of viiiting the ficK, and relieving more conveniently the wants of his diftant parifhioners. M. Trielhard maintained, that in the prefent public diftrefs, the nation had a right to the eftates of the Clergy. It was juft, however, that the expences of public worfhip fhould be defrayed, miniiters of the Gofpel moderately maintained, and the wants of the poor provided for. He faid, it would tend to the intereft of the ftate, as well as religion, that church-livings fhould be upon a more equal footing. It was in the higheft degree unjuft, that a few of the clergy fhould be enabled to wallow in every fpecies of luxury, while the major part fhould fpend their lives in indigence and want. The Bifhop of Nancy contended, that the Aflembly had no power to decree an appropriation of the eftates of the Clergy; and, having made a variety of objections to the decree, he concluded by proteiting againft it, in the name of his cathedral, his clergy, and many members of the Aflembly.

The fame night a nocturnal eccleiiaftical aflembly at the Capuchin convent produced on Monday morning a general fermentation: groupes were formed in every quarter; and fear, intrigue, and the fpirit of party, agitated every mind. It foon appeared, that the motions propofed and paffed in the night by the clergy had the moft dangerous tendency. Many of the clerical leaders feemed certain of a triumph, and were more imprudent than ever in their expreffions. They looked with

with contempt at thoſe who expreſſed the diſapprobation of the ſteps they had taken, and ſignificantly ſet all oppoſition to them at defiance.

Their hope ſeemed greatly increaſed by what had happened a few days ago at Liſle, when the regulars had fallen upon the volunteers in that garriſon, and a dreadful carnage enſued, which however was terminated by the interpoſition of the magiſtracy.

The clergy, members of the National Aſſembly, came to a reſolution, to mount the tribune ſucceſſively, deſiring to be heard; and, upon a refuſal, to proteſt againſt all the decrees which ſhould be paſſed derogatory to their ſuppoſed rights. On Saturday the Biſhop of Clermont, on Sunday that of Nancy, and on Monday the Archbiſhop of Aix, ſpoke of nothing but ſeparation and proteſtation.

A part of the Pariſian militia was put under arms, and the reſt ready at a moment's warning. During forty-eight hours, the Palais Royal and the Thuilleries wore much the ſame appearance as on the firſt days of the revolution.

The Queen was dreadfully alarmed. M. Necker ſeemed to have loſt that preſence of mind which until Monday he had conſtantly enjoyed.

The Aſſembly were exceedingly diſorderly and tumultuous; and, when ſeveral of its members were warmly engaged in debate on the buſineſs they firſt met about, Dom. Gerle roſe, and moved, "That the Roman Catholic religion ſhould be declared by the Aſſembly the eſtabliſhed and national worſhip." In this motion he was ſupported by a number of members: among theſe was the Biſhop of Clermont, who inſiſted that the decree was neceſſary, on account of the unjuſt ſuſpicions that were entertained in the provinces, and the calumnies that had been ſpread abroad in prints and pamphlets with regard to the religion of the National Aſſembly; he therefore propoſed a decree ſimilar to the above. M. Charles de Lameth was convinced of the impropriety of the motion; becauſe, if it paſſed into a decree, it would convey doubts of the othodoxy of the National Aſſembly. He ſaid, the Aſſembly had given ſufficient proofs of their attachment to the Catholic religion, and that no neceſſity exiſted for any public declaration. When the Hon. Member had finiſhed his ſpeech, the noice and tumult in the Aſſembly was ſo exceſſive, and of ſo long continuance, that at laſt the Preſident, finding it impoſſible to proceed, adjourned the queſtion to the following day.

April 13. The public curioſity being raiſed to a very high pitch on the iſſue of the motion of yeſterday, it was thought proper, by the commanders of the National troops, to double the ordinary guards, in order to prevent the poſſibility of any commotion.

The members having taken their ſeats, and gone over the uſual forms, proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the motion of yeſterday, which was conceived in theſe preciſe words: "To declare, that the Apoſtolical and Roman Catholic religion is the National religion, and, as ſuch, the only worſhip that ought to be publicly authoriſed." An eccleſiaſtic ſpoke firſt. He ſaid, that the very exiſtence of ſociety depended upon religious principles; that, without theſe laws civil and political, the works of frail and imperfect men would be inſufficient to prevent the greateſt vices and crimes. He concluded in a tranſport of paſſion and improper zeal, by pronouncing, in the name of the clergy, the divine curſe on the National Aſſembly, if they did not adopt the propoſed motion.

M. Bouchotte, and ſeveral other members, having ſpoken, the Duke de la Rochefoucault propoſed a motion on the ſubject, in ſubſtance as follows: "That the National Aſſembly has no power over the conſciences of men—That the Majeſty of religion is not a fit topic for their deliberations—That the attachment of the National Aſſembly to the Roman Catholic Faith ought not to be ſo much as doubted in any degree." For theſe reaſons the Aſſembly decree, that the queſtion ſhould not be deliberated upon; and ordain, that the order of the day be immediately proceeded on, being the diſcuſſion of the plan of the Committee of Tithes on church lands. The motion was adopted by the Aſſembly, ſubject to amendments.

M. Faucault deſired to know of the Marquis de la Fayette, why the Aſſembly were ſurrounded by the guards, and theſe double in number to their uſual complement? He ſaid, they were not then in the Temple of Liberty. He then addreſſed himſelf to the Mayor of Paris and the Commandant General, and deſired that the armed citizens who ſurrounded the Aſſembly might be diſmiſſed. That the example of England ought to be imitated, who ſuffer neither the army

nor militia to furround their Parliament.

The Marquis de la Fayette then roſe, and made the folowing ſpeech: "Information having been given to the Mayor of Paris, that apprehenſions of diſturbances in the capital were dreaded, which neither he nor I believed to be in the leaſt founded, we nevertheleſs thought it our duty to give directions for a ſmall augmentation of the guard of citizens that the National Aſſembly permits to furround them. Allow me, however, to take this opportunity of repeating to the Aſſembly, in the name of the national guard, that there is not one man of us who would not ſhed the laſt drop of our blood to ſupport the execution of its decrees, the freedom of its debates and deliberations, and to protect the perſons of every one of its members." This ſpeech was received with reiterated burſts of applauſe from all parts of the Aſſembly; ſoon after which they adjourned.

April 14. The prudent meaſures concerted by the Marquis de la Fayette, and M. Baillie, the Mayor of Paris, for the tranquillity of the city on Tueſday evening, had the deſired effect; for, with the exception of ſome jokes, rather than inſults, thrown on two or three of the moſt violent members of the ſeveral parties, as they paſſed along, no diſturbance, nor uproar of any kind, happened in the courſe of the evening.

This day the buſineſs was conducted with the uſual tranquillity. The order of the day was the diſcuſſion of the four firſt articles of the propoſed decree on the diſpoſal and management of the eſtates of the clergy, an object of the greateſt magnitude to the nation, and to future generations. The four firſt articles were accordingly decreed, after a ſhort debate, in theſe terms:

I. That the management of the eſtates, appointed by a decree of the 2d of November laſt, to be at the diſpoſal of the nation, ſhall be and remain, for this preſent year, entruſted to the Aſſemblies of the departments and diſtricts where ſituated, under certain proviſions.

II. That, from the 1ſt of January in this preſent year, the penſions of the eccleſiaſtics ſhall be paid in money, on the terms and footing to be immediately ſettled; the Cures in the country, however, ſhall continue to have the temporary management of the lands annexed to their benefices, on condition of making an allowance, for the ſame in their penſions, or to pay the ſurplus, if any be.

III. That tithes of all ſorts, aboliſhed by article 5. of the decree of the 4th of Auguſt laſt, and duties and rights therein mentioned; alſo the feudal tithes belonging to laymen (an indemnification for which ſhall be awarded out of the public treaſury, to the ſeveral proprietors) ſhall not be collected at all after the 1ſt of January 1791; but thoſe indebted in ſuch tithes ſhall be liable in payment thereof for this preſent year.

IV. That in all future eſtimates of the public expenditure of the year, there ſhall be an article inſerted of "Expence diſburſed for public worſhip in the Catholic Apoſtolic Romiſh religion, for the maintenance of its miniſters, the relief of the poor, and for penſions to eccleſiaſtics, both ſecular and regular," in ſuch manner, that the eſtates, mentioned in the firſt article of this decree, ſhall be totally unincumbered, and applicable at all times for the moſt preſſing exigences of the ſtate. The eſtimate of expence for 1791 ſhall be forthwith determined.

After theſe articles had been decreed, the Aſſembly adjourned.

April 15. A ſubject nearly connected with the buſineſs of yeſterday, was this day in part debated. The queſtion related to the "Aſſignates, and new Bank, to be formed upon the credit of the lands to be taken from the Clergy." Two or three of the members delivered their opinions, and ſpecified their plans upon this abſtract queſtion; but no decree paſſed the Aſſembly previous to their riſing.

M. de Tolongeon, April 17. roſe, to introduce the diſcuſſion of a decree for eſtabliſhing a new Bank, and a new paper credit, and the circulation of notes to be iſſued in conſequence thereof. The Mayor of Paris read a letter from a number of capital bankers and manufacturers, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the urgency of the meaſure. They took the liberty to remark, that a low intereſt, about 3 per cent. ought to be attached to theſe notes, as otherwiſe their circulation as caſh would not be generally received. The Mayor added, that he had in his poſſeſſion a great number of ſubſcriptions of capital houſes in Paris to the new loan opened by the city for the diſcharge of the purchaſe of church-lands.

M. de Cazelis reprobated the creation of a paper credit, as the worſt of all poſſible expedients. He concluded a ſpeech filled with the moſt gloomy preſages of the evil conſequences of this plan, by entering his proteſt againſt the decree.

M.

M. Pragnon propoſed a plan of his own, different from that of the committee, by which he intended there ſhould be formed two ſets of notes; one to bear no intereſt, and the other to bear intereſt at the rate of 5 per cent. This plan not meeting general approbation, it was withdrawn: and the Aſſembly at laſt, after a number of amendments, decreed the following articles:

1. That, from this preſent year, the debts of the clergy ſhall be conſidered as national debts, and the public treaſury anſwerable for the principal and intereſt thereof. It is alſo declared, that all perſons poſſeſſed of contracts or aſſignments by the clergy ſhall be conſidered as ſtate-creditors.

2. That the eccleſiaſtical lands, as intended by virtue of the decrees of the 19th of December and the 17th of March, are hereby releaſed of all debts due thereon to the clergy; and any oppoſition to the ſale on theſe grounds ſhall not be ſuſtained.

3. That the bills eſtabliſhed by the decrees of the 19th and 21ſt of December, ſhall paſs as caſh among all perſons throughout the kingdom, and at all public and private banks.

4. That there ſhall be an intereſt of 3 per cent. reckoning from the 15th of April of this preſent year; and the reimburſement of the principal ſhall be made as ſoon as a million of livres is realized upon the obligations entered into by the municipalities, and the receipts of patriotic contributions in 1791 and 1792 are aſcertained.

5. That the notes ſhall be from 1000 to 100 livres each; intereſt to be reckoned by the day. A note of 1000 livres ſhall bear an intereſt per day of 1 ſol 8 deniers; 300 livres, 6 deniers; 200 livres, 4 deniers; and 100 livres, 3 deniers. Each month to conſiſt of 30 days.

6. That the bearer of every note may receive the intereſt due upon it every year, on a fixed day, at the Bank-extraordinary, and at the other Banks eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral departments of the kingdom for that purpoſe.

7. That, pending the ſale of the national eſtates, the revenues thereof ſhall be paid into the Bank-extraordinary, to anſwer the intereſt and principal of the above notes. The ſecurities of the municipal bodies for their purchaſes ſhall be depoſited in this Bank.—Such is the grand ſcheme adopted by the Aſſembly to preſerve the nation from bankruptcy.

On April 23. the celebrated General Paoli appeared at the bar of the Aſſembly, at the head of the deputies from the iſland of Corſica. This brave veteran in the cauſe of liberty, as ſoon as he made his appearance in the Aſſembly, was received with the moſt univerſal applauſe. After the addreſs from the inhabitants of Corſica had been read, which was filled with the moſt cordial ſentiments of gratitude to the Aſſembly, for the boon of liberty they had beſtowed on them, the General ſolicited permiſſion to ſay a few words, which was immediately granted.—He then addreſſed the Aſſembly as follows:

"Meſſieurs,

"This day is the happieſt and moſt fortunate of my whole life. I have ſpent that life in the ardent purſuit of liberty, and I now behold that noble ſpectacle. I left my country in chains, I find her free. What can I wiſh for more? I know not what change the iron hand of oppreſſion may have made upon the minds of my fellow patriots, in an abſence from my country of twenty years; but you have reſtored to the Corſicans their liberties, you have beſtowed on them their priſtine virtue. In returning to my native country, my ſentiments can hardly be doubted. You have been generous to me; and I have never been a ſlave. My paſt conduct, which you have honoured with your approbation, will be a pledge for my future principles. I will be bold to aſſert, that my whole life has been ſpent as if bound by an oath to liberty. It has been already made to the conſtitution which you have eſtabliſhed. It now remains for me to make it to the nation which has adopted me, and the Sovereign whom I acknowledge. It is the favour that I requeſt of this auguſt Aſſembly."

The General's ſpeech was received with repeated marks of applauſe; and immediately afterwards Meſſ. Panathieri and Caſabianca, the extraordinary deputies from the iſland, delivered a diſcourſe, in which they offered the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude to the Aſſembly for the bleſſings of liberty they have received at their hands.—The Preſident then returned an anſwer to the deputies, with the gravity, dignity, and energy, becoming his ſituation. In addreſſing the General, he calls him the Hero and Martyr of Liberty.

ENG-

ENGLAND.

The following is an abſtract of the ſtate of the London hoſpitals, which was read at the annual meeting at St Bride's church, Fleet-ſtreet, April 5.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.	
Children put out apprentices	151
Buried - -	9
Under care in London and Hertford - -	1051
Preſentations to be admitted	160
St Bartholomew's.	
Admitted, cured, and diſcharged, in 4303, out 6719 -	11022
Buried laſt year -	351
Remaining under cure, in 438, out 217 - - -	655
St Thomas's.	
Admitted, cured, and diſcharged, in 2826, out 5089 -	7915
Buried - - -	230
Under cure, in 416, out 206	622
Bridewell.	
Received vagrants and miſerable people - -	812
Maintained and brought up to trades	30
Bethlem.	
Admitted, diſtracted men and women - - -	184
Cured and diſcharged -	167
Buried - -	19
Remaining - -	252
Total of perſons relieved laſt year, and now in the hoſpitals	22256

Thurſday, April 4. being the anniverſary meeting of the proprietors of the Britiſh ſociety for extending the fiſheries, a general court was held at the London tavern, which was attended by a great many ſubſcribers.

The Earl of Breadalbane, Deputy-Governor, having taken the chair, in the abſence of the Governor, the Duke of Argyle, one of the directors, Mr William Smith, member for Sudbury, gave the proprietors an account of the progreſs the ſociety had made the preceding year, in various buildings and improvements of the harbours, at Ullapool and Tobermory; in both which places the ſettlements are conſiderably advanced. Mr Smith likewiſe acquainted the court, that a ſurvey had been made by Capt. Huddart, and that a chart was preparing, of the fiſhing banks in the ſeas on both ſides of the Hebridean iſlands; and that meaſures were taking, by the commander in chief in Scotland, for procuring ſurveys and eſtimates of roads of communication between the weſtern and eaſtern coaſts of the four northern counties; the ſeas in their neighbourhood being the principal ſeats of the northern fiſheries. He alſo mentioned ſeveral particulars reſpecting other ſettlements, which are not in ſo great forwardneſs as thoſe above named, and concerning further views of the ſociety for the improvement of the fiſheries and the northern coaſts.

The thanks of the proprietors were voted,—to Earl Cornwallis, for the eminent ſervice his Lordſhip has rendered to the ſociety, in promoting by his countenance and liberal example in Bengal, ſo large an increaſe of their capital ſtock, above 6000 l. having been already remitted, and there being reaſon to expect conſiderably more,—to Lord Adam Gordon, for his exertions in forwarding the views of the ſociety with reſpect to roads of communication between the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of the northern counties,—to Sir John Sinclair, Bt, for his active exertions in cauſing a ſurvey to be made of the northern and eaſtern coaſts of Caithneſs, Sutherland, and Roſs-ſhire, to the improvement of which the attention of the ſociety is directed,—to Donald Macleod, Eſq; of Geanies, for the judicious advice and frequent correſpondence with which he has favoured the directors of the ſociety, and for his active ſuperintendence of the operations carrying on at their ſettlements at Ullapool,—and to Capt. Huddard, for his liberal and beneficial exertions in the ſurvey he has completed of the fiſhing-banks in the ſeas adjacent to the weſtern coaſts of Scotland.

The ſociety were very ſenſible of the very valuable acquiſition they had made in their new director, William Pulteney, Eſq; M. P. but felt great concern that Sir Adam Ferguſſon's abſence from town induced him to reſign that office; and reſolved, that their regret ſhould be expreſſed to him on this occaſion, together with their thanks, for the great ability and aſſiduity with which he diſcharged the duties of a director.

The buſineſs of the day was then concluded with the election of the Duke of Argyle, to be Governor; the Earl of Breadalbane, to be Deputy-Governor; and the Marquis of Graham, the Earl of Moray,

Moray, the Earl Gower, Henry Beaufoy, M. P. I. H. Browne, M. P. John Call, M. P. George Dempſter, M. P. F. H. Mackenzie, M. P. Neil Macolm, William Polteney, M. P. Robert Smith, M. P. William Smith, M. P. William Wilberforce, M. P. to be directors.

London, April 10. Yeſterday morning Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, waited on Sir Joſhua Reynolds, to inform him that the picture he painted laſt year for the Empreſs of Ruſſia had been received at St Peterſburg, with the two ſets of his diſcourſes, one in Engliſh, and the other in French, which, at the deſire of her Imperial Majeſty, had been ſent with the picture.

At the ſame time Count Woronzow delivered a gold box to Sir Joſhua, enriched with the Empreſs's portrait, and large diamonds, and containing a moſt gracious writing under her Imperial Majeſty's own hand. The ambaſſador left alſo with Sir Joſhua, a copy of the following letter, which his Excellency had received from the Empreſs, with the ſaid valuable preſent.

" Monſieur le Comte Woronzow, I have read, and I can ſay with the greateſt avidity, thoſe diſcourſes, pronounced at the Royal Academy of London, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, which that illuſtrious artiſt ſent me with his large picture.—In both productions one may eaſily trace a moſt elevated genius.

I recommend to you to give my thanks to Sir Joſhua, and to remit him the box I ſend, as a teſtimony of the great ſatisfaction, the peruſal of his diſcourſes has given me, and which I look upon as perhaps the beſt work that ever was written on the ſubject.

My portrait, which is on the cover of the box, is of a compoſition made at my hermitage, where they are now at work about impreſſions on ſtones found there.

I expect you will inform me of the price of the large picture, on the ſubject of which I have already ſpoken to you in a former letter.——Adieu, I wiſh you well.

CATHARINE."

St Petersburg, March 5.

Leiceſter, April 12. At the laſt aſſizes here, the Rev. W. B. Wragge, rector of Friſby, (a place worth about 125 l. per annum), was convicted of feloniouſly ſolemnizing a marriage in the church of Friſby, between Charles Brown and Mary Yates, of Wanlip, without publication of banns, or licence of marriage firſt had or obtained. He was ſentenced to be tranſported for fourteen years. The parties were ſervants to Mr Hudſon of Wanlip. Their maſter being averſe to their marriage, they applied to this compliant joiner of hands, who aſked *five* guineas for his trouble, and, on a plea of poverty, agreed for *three*. The couple were, in the country phraſe, *aſked-out* in the pariſh church of Friſby, and regularly married. An entry was at the ſame time as regularly made in the regiſter, ſpecifying that the parties were reſidents of that pariſh, and married by *banns*. The parties were afterwards legally married at Leiceſter.

Saturday, April 17. Lieut. James Frith was arraigned at the bar of the Old Bailey, for throwing a ſtone at his Majeſty on the 21ſt of January laſt, as he was going to the Houſe of Peers [p. 47.] A previous inquiry took place regarding the ſtate of the priſoner's mind; when the jury found him inſane, and he was ſent back to Newgate.

The court of King's Bench, April 23. made an order, regarding the limits of the rules of the court.

The Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon having complained of certain irregularities, which he had not power to repreſs, the court, in order to prevent the irregularities complained of, made the following orders:

Firſt, That no priſoner in the King's Bench priſon, after the firſt day of next Trinity term, ſhall have any rule, for being abſent from his confinement for a longer ſpace than three days during each term.

Secondly, That the new priſon ſhall be within the rules of the King's Bench.

Thirdly, That the limits of the rules ſhall be circumſcribed according to the limits mentioned in the order; and particularly, that every public houſe locally ſituated within the rules, ſhall be conſidered as without the rules, ſo that every priſoner who is ſeen at any public houſe within the rules, will render the Marſhal liable to an action for an eſcape. The Dog and Duck, the Circus, and the other places of public entertainment in that neighbourhood, are now without the rules.

SCOTLAND.

A new padlock, invented by an ingenious officer of the cuſtoms, for the opening of which ten guineas have been offered towards the building the New College,

lege, in the name of the man who ſhall open it without the inventor's knowledge, has been tried in vain, at the Exciſe; and the inventor has laid it open to view, for the purpoſe of giving locksmiths or others an opportunity of ſeeing the inſide works. He will afterwards lock it in their preſence, and ſtake the ten guineas as before, provided they do not, in attempting to open it, deſtroy its powers, ſo as to render it uſeleſs.

Burſay, in Orkney, March 3. A few days prior to the 15th of September laſt, it was obſerved, in the pariſh of Burſay, in Orkney, that a vaſt number of clouds were collecting themſelves together. On the morning of that day the whole formed a frightful appearance to the eaſtward; about ten o'clock A. M. it ſeemed to take motion, winging its courſe weſtward. It was a perfect calm over all, excepting the ſpace over which this huge maſs of air paſſed, as appeared from its influence on the water. About eleven the cloud was ſuſpended directly above the heads of an aſtonished multitude of people who were employed in cutting down corns. On this occaſion a great white ſtream appeared riſing perpendicular from the ſea; and a number of ſmaller and darker ſtreams were running with great velocity towards the white one. At twelve the cloud wore a moſt awful and gloomy aſpect; and as if it had ſplit aſunder, there iſſued from it, attended with a tremendous noiſe, louder than thunder, a fall or ſpout of water, the moſt dreadful imaginable. The body of water appeared, at nearly two miles diſtance, to be about fifty feet in circumference, and continued pouring down without intermiſſion for upwards of forty minutes.—The ſea, where it fell, was in terrible conflict and agitation.

The above circumſtance is very remarkable in Orkney; no ſuch other inſtance having ever been ſeen or heard of by any mortal now living there.—Happily no damage enſued, owing to the water's falling in the ſea. G. M.

Early on Sunday morning, April 18. a fire broke out in the printing-houſe in the Back Stairs, Parliament Cloſe, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Martin and Macdowall, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the valuable ſtock of books and utenſils therein. The tenement conſiſted of ſeven ſtoreys, the three uppermoſt of which, with the garret, were burnt.

On March 25. counſel were called to the bar of the Houſe of Lords, upon the final hearing of the appeal, the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh againſt the College of Juſtice.

The Lord Advocate was heard for the appellants upwards of an hour. He particularly urged, that if the reſpondents prevailed, and eſtabliſhed an exemption from contributing to the poor, the charity would be materially injured.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, there was no doubt but that almoſt every exemption from public burdens was in itſelf odious; but in this caſe, the reſpondents had clearly made out an uſage for near two centuries.—It would be a difficult matter to overturn a cuſtom ſo eſtabliſhed. The cuſtom moſt likely originated when the members of the college had only tranſient habitations in the city, ſuch as inmates; but when they became ſettled houſeholders, it certainly did appear partial to exempt them from parochial impoſitions. On the other hand, there were ſeveral other Acts of parliament beſides that for the ſupport of the poor, from which they had continually claimed exemptions, and claimed ſucceſsfully.—The argument, "That it would *injure the charity*, was *downright nonſenſe*;" it was in other words to ſay, that it would injure a fund for the ſupport of *idleneſs and diſſipation*. Voluntary charity was indeed a noble principle, inaſmuch as it diſtinguiſhed its object, and by ſelecting the worthy, and rejecting the unworthy, became highly uſeful to ſociety. He ſaid, he was ſurpriſed how poors rates ſhould be admitted in Scotland at all, as very lately there had been none in that country, and they were grievances of the worſt kind. Upon the whole, the reſpondents had met the appellants caſe in every part of it. His Lordſhip then moved, that the interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion be affirmed.—Ordered.

Thus all the numerous and wealthy members of the College of Juſtice are moſt likely for ever exempted from contributing to the poors rates of the City of Edinburgh.

April 15. the Houſe of Lords determined the appeal taken from the judgement of the court of Seſſion, in the cauſe E. and M. Bruce againſt J. Bruce.

It appears, that David Bruce, late of Kinnaird, Eſq; left iſſue by his firſt wife, the reſpondent James Bruce, and by a ſecond marriage, he had iſſue, Will. Bruce and

and other ſons, and the appellants, Eliſabeth and Margaret, his daughters.

William Bruce went to India in the ſea-ſervice, but afterwards entered into the military ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and gradually roſe to the rank of major. In letters written to his relations, from time to time, and ſo late as Dec. 18. 1782, he conſtantly expreſſed his moſt anxious deſire to return to his native country, whenever he had acquired what he thought ſufficient to make him live independent.

Having acquired about 9000l. he ſeemed reſolved to remit it to Britain, with an intention of following it himſelf. Death however diſappointed thoſe intentions; and dying without a will, the reſpondent put in his claim for a ſhare of the property, which was contended againſt by the others, upon the ground of his being but a half brother, and as ſuch excluded by the law of Scotland. The courts there were of a different opinion, and decided in his favour, alledging, that Maj. Bruce, from his reſiding in India, muſt be conſidered as *domiciled* in England, and that his property muſt of courſe be diſtributed according to the laws of that country; and from this deciſion the appeal was made.

The interlocutor, pronounced Dec. 7. 1787, by Lord Monboddo, is in theſe words:—"finds, *1mo*, That as Major Bruce was in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and not in a regiment upon the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, which might have been in India occaſionally; and as he was not upon his way to Scotland, nor had he declared any fixed and ſettled intention to return thither at any particular time, India muſt be conſidered as the place of his domicile. *2do*, That as all his effects were either in India, or in the hands of the Eaſt-India Company, or of others his debtors in England, though he had granted letters of attorney to ſome of his friends in Scotland, empowering them to uplift thoſe debts, his *res ſitæ* muſt be conſidered to be in England; therefore finds, That the Engliſh law muſt be the rule in this caſe for determining the ſucceſſion of Maj. Bruce; and conſequently, that James Bruce of Kinnaird is entitled to ſucceed with the defenders, his brothers and ſiſters conſanguinean: and decerns and declares accordingly."

After the cauſe had been fully heard at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, the Lord Chancellor roſe, and delivered his opinion as follows:

That as he had no doubt that the decree ought to be affirmed, he would not have troubled their Lordſhips by delivering his reaſons, had it not been preſſed with ſome anxiety from the bar, that if there was to be an affirmance, the grounds of determination ſhould be ſtated, ſo as to prevent its being underſtood that the whole doctrine laid down by the interlocutor appealed from, and particularly that on which it was ſaid the judges of the court of ſeſſion proceeded in this and former cauſes ſimilar to it, had the ſanction of this Houſe. It had been urged, that the judgement ſhould contain a declaration of what was the law, and he revolved in his own mind whether that would be expedient. It was not uſual in this Houſe, or in the courts of law, to decide more than the very caſe before them; and he had particular reluctance to go farther in the preſent caſe, becauſe, as had been ſtated with great propriety by one of the reſpondent's counſel (Mr Hope), various caſes had been decided in Scotland upon principles, which if this Houſe were to condemn, a pretext might be afforded to diſturb matters long at reſt.

But he could have no objection to declare what were the grounds of his own opinion, and how far he coincided with the rules laid down by the court below. Two reaſons were aſſigned for having declared that the diſtribution of Major Bruce's perſonal eſtate ought to be according to the law of England, *1ſt*, That India, a country ſubject to that law, was to be held as the place of his *domicilium*, and certain circumſtances were mentioned from whence that was inferred. Theſe he conſidered only as circumſtances in the caſe, and not as neceſſary circumſtances; that is, though theſe had been wanting, the ſame concluſion might have been inferred from other circumſtances. In his mind the whole circumſtances of Maj Bruce's life led to the ſame concluſion. The *2d* reaſon aſſigned by the interlocutor was, That the property of the deceaſed which was the ſubject of diſtribution, was at the time of his death in India, or in England. As to this, he founded ſo little upon it, that he profeſſed not to ſee how the property could be conſidered as in England. It

conſiſted of debts owing to the deceaſed, or money in bills of exchange drawn on the India Company. Debts have no *ſitus*, they follow the perſon of the creditor. That propoſition in the interlocutor therefore fails in fact.

But the true ground upon which the cauſe turned was, the deceaſed being domiciled in India—He was born in Scotland, but he had no property there.—A perſon's origin, in a queſtion of where is his domicile, is to be reckoned but one circumſtance in evidence which may aid other circumſtances; but it is an erroneous propoſition, that a perſon is to be held domiciled where he drew his firſt breath, without adding ſomething more unequivocal. —A perſon's being at a place is *prima facie* evidence that he is domiciled at that place, and it lies on thoſe who ſay otherwiſe to rebut that evidence.—It may be rebutted no doubt.—A perſon may be travelling—on a viſit—he may be there for a time, on account of health or buſineſs.—A ſoldier may be ordered to Flanders, and be detained at one place there for many months, —the caſe of ambaſſadors, &c. But what will make a perſon's domicile or home, in contradiction to theſe caſes muſt occur to every one.—A Britiſh man ſettles a merchant abroad—he enjoys the privileges of the place—he may mean to return when he has made his fortune; but if he dies in the interval, will it be maintained that he had his domicile at home? In this caſe, Maj. Bruce left Scotland in his early years—he went to India—returned to England, and remained there for two years, without ſo much as viſiting Scotland, and then went again to India, and lived there ſixteen years, and died. He meant to return to his native country, it is ſaid. Let it be granted: he then meant to change his domicile, but he died before actually changing it. Theſe, his Lordſhip ſaid, were the grounds of his opinion, though he would move a ſimple affirmance of the decree; but he would not heſitate to lay down for law generally, That perſonal property follows the perſon of the owner, and in caſe of his deceaſe, muſt go according to the law of the country where he had his domicile, for the actual *ſitus* of the goods has no influence. ——He obſerved, that ſome of the beſt writers in Scotland lay this down expreſsly to be the law of that country, and quoted Mr Erſkine's Inſtitutes as directly in point. In one caſe it was clearly ſo decided in the court of ſeſſion—In the other caſes, which had been relied on as favouring the doctrine of *lex loci rei ſitæ*, he thought he ſaw ingredients which made the court, as in the preſent caſe, join both *domicilium* and *ſitus*—But to ſay, that the *lex loci rei ſitæ* is to govern, though the domicilium of the deceaſed be without contradiction in a different country, is a groſs miſapplication of the rules of the Civil law, and *jus gentium*, though the law of Scotland on this point is conſtantly aſſerted to be founded on them.

The interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion was accordingly affirmed.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh on Saturday, April 10. by Lord Eſkgrove.——Iſabel Sharp reſidenter in Dunſe, accuſed of child-murder, and Francis Allan, accuſed of theft, having petitioned for baniſhment, were, with conſent of the advocate-depute, baniſhed Scotland for life.—John Martin, accuſed of theft, (who lately eſcaped out of Peebles jail), was outlawed and fugitate for not appearing.—William Cameron, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, was found *guilty*, and is ſentenced to be hanged on Tueſday, June 8.—Thomas Hall *alias* Hoyle, accuſed of theft, fraud, breach of truſt, and wilful impoſition, (*alias* ſwindling) was found guilty by the jury on his own judicial confeſſion, and is ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for the ſpace of ſeven years.

Lords Eſkgrove and Stonefield opened the Court at Dumfries on Saturday April 17.——Margaret Aitken, *alias* Henderſon, *alias* Crawford, accuſed of theft, petitioned for baniſhment, to which the advocate-depute conſented; and ſhe was accordingly ſentenced to be baniſhed forth of Scotland for life, under certification of being apprehended and whipped in caſe of her returning.—Chriſtopher Edgar, was accuſed of horſe-ſtealing: the advocate-depute agreed to reſtrict the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The pannel judicially acknowledged the charge before the jury, and being thereupon convicted, their Lordſhips ſentenced him to tranſportation beyond ſeas for the ſpace of fourteen years.—John Burns, and Alick or Alexander Mutrie, were accuſed of breaking into the houſe of Lochdougan, and ſtealing certain articles therefrom, and alſo of wounding Mr Gordon of Lochdougan when he intercepted them; but the jury having found the charge not proven, they were

aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, and James Muldroch, were accuſed of two ſeparate acts of houſe-breaking and theft; and the jury having found them *Guilty*, they were both ſentenced to be hanged on Wedneſday June 2.

The Court was opened at Ayr on Thurſday, April 22. by Lord Stoneſield. ——William Jameſon, accuſed of theft, confeſſed before the jury; and thereupon being found guilty, was ordered to be tranſported beyond ſeas for fourteen years.—John Reid, accuſed of ſundry acts of theft, having petitioned for tranſportation; and the advocate-depute conſenting, he was ſentenced to be baniſhed for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—Margaret Thomſon, accuſed of child-murder, upon her own petition, with conſent of the advocate-depute, was ſentenced to be baniſhed from Scotland for life.—This ends the ſouthern circuit.

The Court met at Aberdeen on Wedneſday, April 14. Lord Henderland Judge. ——Alexander Maccombie, blackſmith and aſſiſtant grave-digger in Aberdeen, accuſed of houſe-breaking, and James Stewart, in Overhill of Foveran, accuſed of ſubornation of perjury, were fugitated for not appearing.—The diet was deſerted *ſimpliciter* as to James Machray, and *pro loco et tempore* as to Janet Nicol, *alias* Gill, both accuſed of perjury, on account of ſome particular circumſtances attending their caſes.—John Gordon, journeyman wright in Aberdeen, accuſed of ſhop-breaking and theft, was found guilty of the theft only, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth; he was ſentenced to be whipt, and tranſported for life.—Amelia Mackenzie, *alias* Fraſer, *alias* Mackay, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, confeſſed her guilt, and was ſentenced to be tranſported for life.—Margaret Anderſon, accuſed of child-murder, was, upon her own petition, baniſhed Scotland for life.—Robert Duncan in Miln of Knock, found guilty of ſeverely wounding Mr James Buchan of Knock upon the leg with a ſpade, and of uſing threatening expreſſions to Mrs Buchan his wife, was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment, and baniſhment from Scotland for three years.

The Court was opened at Inverneſs on Wedneſday, April 21. by Lord Henderland.—Donald Macdonald *alias* Donald the Duke, Roderick Macdonald, *alias* Macjames vic Gorry, and Donald Kennedy, *alias* Donald in Rioch, were, upon their own confeſſion, found *guilty* of ſtealing a number of horſes, and were ſentenced to be whipt and tranſported for life. John Daw Kennedy, ſon of Alexander Breck Kennedy, in Shian of Glengary, was fugitated for not appearing to ſtand trial, for being concerned with them in the ſame crime.—Eliſabeth Macleod, late ſervant to David Macliesh, tenant in Seafield, accuſed of child-murder, was, in conſequence of her petition, baniſhed Scotland for life.—James Mackay, ſervant to Donald Cameron, tackſman of Leckroy, accuſed of perjury, was found *Not Guilty*, and diſmiſſed.—Anne Burgeſs, daughter of Alexander Burgeſs, late reſiding in Granton, was, upon her own confeſſion, found *guilty* of ſtealing a pocket-book, containing a number of Bank-notes, *&c.*; the father alſo confeſſed his having reſetted the pocket-book and notes. They were both ſentenced to tranſportation for life.

The Court was opened at Perth on Wedneſday, April 28. by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Henderland.—Catharine Ferguſſon, late reſidenter in Crieff, accuſed of theft, was, in conſequence of her own petition, ſentenced to tranſportation for life.—Alexander Ferguſſon, *alias* Macdonald, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, was found *guilty*, and ſentenced to be whipt and tranſported for life.—Janet Ducat, late at Horn, in the pariſh of Errol, and ſhire of Perth, accuſed of child-murder, was, upon her own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life.—Thomas Hay weaver in Cozens, in the pariſh of Glammis, accuſed of fabricating a linen ſtamp, uſed by the ſtamp-maſter of the diſtrict of Glammis, was fugitated for not appearing; and James Hay, alſo weaver there, his brother, was accuſed along with him of the ſame crime; but, the libel having been found *not proven*, he was aſſoilzied, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—John Watt *alias* Charles Brown, was accuſed of robbery or ſouthrife; but the diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and a new warrant granted for recommitting him to priſon, to ſtand trial at an after period.—John Menzies, late reſidenter at Comrie, in the county of Perth, was accuſed of the murder of Patrick Drummond baker there, for which crime he had been declared an outlaw in September 1788. He

was reponed againſt the ſentence of fugitation; but ſome particular circumſtance occurred which rendered it expedient to deſert the diet againſt him *pro loco et tempore*, and a new warrant was granted for recommitting him.—James Turnbull, journeyman ſtocking weaver, in Cupar, in the county of Fife, and Daniel Monnopenny, nailer in Cupar, were accuſed of houſe breaking and theft. Daniel Monnopenny was fugitated for not appearing; and James Turnbull, appearing to labour under a temporary inſanity, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon upon a new warrant.—This ends the northern circuit.

The Court was opened at Stirling on Saturday April 17. by Lords Hailes and Swinton.——Peter Neiſh, collier at Auchinbowie, in the pariſh of St Ninian's, and county of Stirling, accuſed of wilful fire-raiſing, was aſſoilzed *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—Sarah Robertſon, accuſed of child-murder, petitioned for baniſhment; and the advocate-depute conſenting, ſhe was accordingly baniſhed Scotland for life, under the uſual certifications.—John Falconer, late maltman in Calton of Glaſgow, accuſed of ſtealing cows, was ſentenced to be whipt at Stirling on May 7. and impriſoned for ſix months.—William Taylor, *alias* Young, travelling chapman, accuſed of breaking into the houſe of Alexander Paton, innkeeper at Charteris-hall, in the pariſh of St Ninian's, and ſtealing from thence 75 l. Sterling, was ſentenced to be hanged at Stirling on May 28.

Lord Swinton opened the Court at Inverary on Friday, April 23.——Michael Crean Wallace, ſurgeon in Inverary, was accuſed of beating and wounding Duncan Campbell grocer there; but the diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was diſmiſſed from the bar.—Hugh Fiſher, and John Fiſher his ſon, were indicted for ſheep-ſtealing. Hugh was aſſoilzied, and ſentence of outlawry pronounced againſt John for not appearing.

On Wedneſday, April 28. the Court was opened at Glaſgow by Lords Hailes and Swinton.——William Haines, ſoldier in the 7th regiment of foot, juſt now lying at Glaſgow, accuſed of having robbed David Mackintoſh, travelling chapman, from Arbroath, on the evening of Jan. 25. laſt, in a field on the north ſide of the road leading from Glaſgow to Anderſton, of a watch, and purſe, containing ſome gold and notes; Janet Robertſon, wife, or ſuppoſed wife of William Tuffnal, another ſoldier in ſaid regiment, who was baniſhed at laſt circuit, indicted for ſtealing a piece of printed cloth out of the ſhop of Duncan Mackellar, in Greenock, in October laſt; William Tuffnal and Henry Moſs, charged with breaking into the manſe of Cathcart, and ſtealing therefrom ſundry articles; alſo Peter Hixon and John Hiſlop, (all ſoldiers in the 7th regiment,) accuſed of breaking into the houſe of Daniel M'Alpine, baker in Glaſgow, into the houſe of one Bourman, boatman, at the ſouth end of the New Bridge, and into Mr Colvin's cellar in New Town, and ſtealing from theſe places a great number of articles; Thomas Wilſon *alias* Low, indicted for ſtealing goods from the ſhop of Andrew M'Gibbon, merchant in Trongate, of being habite and repute a common thief, and of having returned from baniſhment, to which he was ſentenced at the laſt autumn circuit at Ayr; and David Alexander Dunlop, another ſoldier in the ſaid 7th regiment, accuſed of having broke into a warehouſe in the High-ſtreet, Glaſgow; having been ſeverally brought to the bar, were all recommitted on new warrants, on account of a defect in the executions of their indictments.—John Maccoul, bleacher in Anderſton, accuſed of ſtealing ſundry pieces of cloth from the bleachfield of James Monteath in Anderſton, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be whipped on the 19th of May, and afterwards to be baniſhed Scotland for life.—John Brown, farmer in the pariſh of Dreghorn, accuſed of forging notes of the Paiſley banking company, being found guilty, was ſentenced to be hanged at Glaſgow on June 9.—This ends the Weſtern circuit.

MARRIAGES.

April 13. The Hon. Mr Townſhend, ſon to Viſcount Sydney, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Miſs Southwell, daughter of Lord de Clifford.

13. At Roſſend Houſe, Fifeſhire, Robert Beatſon of Kilrie, Eſq; to Miſs Jean Campbell, only daughter of Murdoch Campbell, Eſq; of Roſſend.

13. At Glaſgow, Mr James Tennent of Annfield, to Miſs Mary Steedman.

14. At Edinburgh, William Elliot, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Francis Elliot of Stobbs, Bt, to Miſs Ruſſell, daughter of John Ruſſell, Eſq; clerk to the ſignet.

15. At

15. At Rockdale, Captain John Fraſer, to Miſs E. Hamer, ſecond daughter of the late James Hamer of Hamer, Eſq;

23. Lieut. James Leſlie, younger of Kininvie, to Miſs Eliſa Thomſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr James Thomſon, miniſter of the goſpel at Aberlour.

26. At Edinburgh, Adam Keir, Eſq; banker, to Miſs Iſabella Dempſter, youngeſt daughter of Mr William Dempſter, jeweller.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at Croſſcauſey, Edinburgh, a woman, of three children, two boys and a girl; two of whom are ſince dead.

April 1. At Perth, Mrs Macdonald of Lyndale, of a daughter

5. The Lady of the Biſhop of Lincoln, of a ſon

15. At Ballinerieſſe Houſe, Mrs Macdonald of Clanranald, of a ſon.

16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Captain Donaldſon, of a ſon.

17. Mrs Chriſtie of Dury, of a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Edwards, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. 1789. At Bombay, Lieut. James Rattray, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice.

Oct. At Madras, David Graham, Eſq;

Dec. On board the Valentine, on his voyage from China, Mr John Stuart, ſecond ſon of James Stuart, Eſq; of St James's Square, Edinburgh.

Jan. 4. 1790. At Naſſau, New Providence, Mr John Simpſon, merchant.

Feb. On board a veſſel in the river Savannah, in Georgia, John Struthers, Eſq; of Glaſgow.

March 4. At Iſle of Skye, Flora Macdonald, ſpouſe to Captain Allan Macdonald, late of Kingſburgh.

10. At Oporto, in Portugal, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, in his 32d year, Richard St George, Eſq; M. P. for the borough of Charleville, in Ireland, Inſpector-General of recruits in that kingdom, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons. By his death the place of Inſpector-General for foreign ſervice is become vacant.

17. At Aberdeen, Mr James Jeſſiman, merchant.

21. At Greenwich, aged 74, Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; Britiſh conſul at Cadiz.

22. At Peterhead, in the 76th year of his age, and 53d of his miniſtry, the Rt Rev. Mr Robert Kilgour, the oldeſt Biſhop in the Scots Epiſcopal church.

23. At her houſe at the Briſtol Hot Wells, Mrs Pringle, relict of the late Thomas Pringle, Eſq; of Symington.

25. At Cupar in Fife, Mrs Millar of Stair.

26. At Glaſgow, Mr Patrick Macfarlane, watchmaker.

26. At Bracco Houſe, in his 33d year, John Hay, Eſq;

28. At manſe of Durris, Mrs Eliſabeth Harvey, relict of the Rev. Mr Arthur Mitchel, miniſter at Skene.

28. At Aberdeen, Mrs Eliſabeth Farquharſon, ſpouſe to William Cruden, Eſq; provoſt of Aberdeen.

30. At Cliſton, in his 100dth year, Anthony Deane, Eſq; late of Whittington, Worceſterſhire.

31. At Ardardin, Robert Bogle, Eſq; of Shettleſton.

31. At Edinburgh, Mr John Hay, accountant.

Lately, at Woolwich, Col. Griffith Williams, commanding officer of the royal regiment of artillery.

Lately, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, the Moſt Worſhipful and Hon. Richard Caſwell, Eſq; Speaker of the Senate, and Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of that ſtate. He was a member of the firſt Congreſs in 1775, and has repeatedly been elected governor of that ſtate.

Lately, at Auchinairne, Mrs Janet Landeſs, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Landeſs of Robroyſton, Eſq; and ſpouſe to John Kincaid jun. of Kincaid, Eſq;

Lately, at Barras, Miſs Suſan Ogilvy, daughter of Sir William Ogilvy, Bt.

April 1. At Kirkaldy, Dr John Dryſdale, phyſician, late of Kingſton, Jamaica.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Sufannah Douglas, relict of Patrick Roſs, Eſq; of Innernethie.

2. At Allangrange, Mrs Katharine Falconar, daughter of the late George Falconar of Monktown, Eſq; and wife of John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Allangrange.

5. At Stirling, Miſs Marion Robertſon, daughter of the late Mr Arthur Robertſon, merchant in Glaſgow.

6. At Uſk, in the county of Monmouth, in his 76th year, Lt-Col. Samuel Browne, formerly of the 4th dragoons.

7. At Piſa, in Italy, James Lockhart, youngeſt ſon of the late Count Lockhart of Lee.

7. At Edinburgh, Robert Campbell, Eſq; of Monzie and Finab, Receiver-General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for Scotland. He went early in life into the army, and was advanced in 1762 to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and at preſent is the fifth on the liſt. He was elected member of Parliament for Argyleſhire in the 1768, and in 1771 appointed Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms of Scotland, which office he has enjoyed ever ſince. He married a daughter of the late Lord Juſtice-Clerk (Tinwald), who ſurvives him, by whom he has one ſon, a Colonel in the Guards, and ſeveral daughters. It is remarkable that this gentleman, at his birth, was the 19th heir from Monzie, Finab being his paternal eſtate. One of his anceſtors acquired

great

great military honour in the Darien expedition, in the end of laſt century. Being ſent out by the Company, he took the command of the ſecond colony, and with 200 men attacked and routed 1600 Spaniards; but, being afterwards overpowered by numbers, he and a few others refuſing to capitulate, got away in a ſmall ſloop, and were the only remains of the colony that ever returned to their own country. The Directors of the Company, ſenſible of the great ſervice he had done them, preſented him with a gold medal, ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the family, and ſeveral ſilver ones, one of which is preſerved in the Advocates library.

7. Mrs Janet Graham, wife of Mr John Lang writer in Glaſgow.

9. At Dumfries, Mr John Key, merchant, late one of the bailies of that place.

9. At Aberdeen, in his 78th year, Mr John Scroggs, merchant.

12. At her houſe in Stratford place, the Hon. Charlotte Boyle Walſingham, relict of the Hon. Robert Boyle Walſingham, daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K. B. and of Lady Frances, daughter of the late Earl Coningſby.

15. At Comlongon, Miſs Agnes Henderſon, youngeſt daughter of Robert Henderſon, Eſq; of Cleugh-heads.

16. At Edinburgh, Sir George Ramſay of Banff, Bt, having been mortally wounded in a duel with Capt. Macrae on the 14th.—The following account of this unfortunate affair was drawn up at the ſight of mutual friends, who had good acceſs to know the whole tranſaction. "On Wedneſday April 7. Capt. Macrae, thinking himſelf inſulted by a footman of Lady Ramſay's, at the Theatre, beat him ſeverely. Mr Macrae the next day met Sir George Ramſay in the ſtreet, when he told him he was ſorry to have been obliged to correct a ſervant of his laſt night, at the Playhouſe. Sir George anſwered, the ſervant had been ſhort time with him, was Lady Ramſay's footman, and that he did not conſider himſelf to have any concern in the matter. Mr Macrae then ſaid, he would go and make an apology to Lady Ramſay, which he did. On Monday the 12th, the footman commenced an action againſt Mr Macrae. On Tueſday the 13th, Mr Macrae ſent the following letter to Sir George Ramſay:

SIR, *Marionville, Tueſday, 2 o'clock.*

I received laſt night a ſummons, at the inſtance of James Merry, your ſervant, whoſe inſolent behaviour to me at the Theatre, on Wedneſday laſt, I was obliged to puniſh ſeverely, which was the reaſon of my not inſiſting on your turning him off; but as he has choſen to proſecute me, I muſt now inſiſt, that he ſhall either drop the proſecution, or that you ſhall immediately turn him off. As to his being Lady Ramſay's ſervant, it is of no conſequence to me; I conſider you as the maſter of your family, and expect what I have now demanded ſhall be complied with. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JAMES MACRAE.

Addreſſed, *Sir George Ramſay, St And. Square.*

Sir George returned the following anſwer:

SIR,

I am juſt now favoured with your letter. I was ignorant that my ſervant had commenced a proſecution until your letter informed me. He meets no encouragement from me: and I hope, on conſidering the matter further, you will not think it incumbent on me to interfere in any reſpect, eſpecially as the man at preſent is far from being well. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. GEORGE RAMSAY.

Tueſday, half paſt three.

Mr Macrae's friend, Mr Amory, called at Sir George's houſe in the evening, and delivered the following letter:

SIR, *Marionville, Tueſday.*

I muſt now once more inſiſt on your ſervant being turned off; and have in conſequence ſent my friend Mr Amory, to know your final determination. In caſe you refuſe to comply with what I have demanded of you, he will inform you of the opinion I entertain of your conduct. I am, Sir, your hum. ſervant,

JAS MACRAE.

Addreſſed as before.

The following narrative, with the above letters, were delivered by Sir George Ramſay on Tueſday night, to his friend, to be made public, in caſe any accident ſhould happen the next morning, and is in his own hand-writing:

"Upon Sir George's reading the above letter, he told Mr Amory, that no good reaſon had been aſſigned to him for turning off his ſervant; and, unleſs that ſhould be made appear, he certainly would not do ſo. Upon which Mr Amory informed Sir George, that the meſſage he was to deliver to him was, that Mr Macrae looked upon him not as a gentleman, but, the contrary, as a ſcoundrel. Upon this Sir George ſaid, Farther converſation was unneceſſary with him; all that remained was to agree about a place of meeting, and he begged Mr Amory to appoint a coffeehouſe to meet him at, rather than come to his own houſe.

Sir George accordingly met Mr Amory at Bayle's, at the hour of nine, when he was informed by Mr Amory, that Mr Macrae deſired Sir George to meet him at Ward's Muſſelburgh, at twelve o'clock the following day, Wedneſday, the 14th.—This meſſage is in Mr Amory's hand-writing.

Mr Amory followed Sir George, after he had left Bayle's, and informed him, that Mr Macrae conſidered Sir George as the challenger; that he, Mr Amory, had made a miſtake

take in fixing the place; and that, upon conſideration, he thought Sir George ought to have done ſo. Sir George anſwered, that it had nothing to do with the main point at preſent, the time and place were fixed."

That evening, Mr Macrae, underſtanding that high words had paſſed betwixt Sir George and Mr Amory, applied to another gentleman to attend him the next day; this he declined as a ſecond; but, at Mr Macrae's requeſt, agreed to go with him to Muſſelburgh, in order, if poſſible, to accommodate matters.

Wedneſday the 14th.—On the parties meeting at Muſſelburgh, Mr Macrae offered, if Sir George would diſmiſs his ſervant, he, Mr Macrae, would then fully apologize for the expreſſion and the meſſage delivered by his friend to Sir George. This Sir George would not agree to; nor did his friend adviſe him to do ſo.

Sir George's friend offered, that, if Mr Macrae would make an ample apology for the expreſſion and meſſage delivered by his friend to Sir George, he would pledge himſelf that Sir George would make the ſervant ſtop the proſecution, or that he would diſmiſs him his ſervice. Mr Macrae did not agree to this, nor did his friend adviſe it. Every endeavour to conciliate having failed, and two hours having paſſed without being able to bring the parties to an accommodation, they went to the ground, and having taken their diſtance, about 14 yards, they both fired at the ſame inſtant, by ſignal, as had been previouſly agreed upon. Sir George Ramſay received a wound in his body, of which he died on Friday morning, the 16th. Mr Macrae and his friend went immediately from the field—have ſince heard that Mr Macrae was ſlightly wounded in the cheek. We have only to add, that no men ever behaved more like men of honour than they did on the occaſion."—Mr Macrae and his ſecond immediately abſconded.

17. At Mordun, near Edinburgh, David Stewart Moncrieffe of Mordun, Eſq; one of the Barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland.

17. At Edinburgh, in her 83d year, Mrs Iſabel Ker, daughter of the deceaſed Walter Ker, Eſq; of Little Dean.

17. At Dumfries, Mr James Kennedy, late deacon of the ſkinners of that place.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Nicholas Buchan, ſpouſe of Mr James Watſon, writer to the ſignet.

20. At Tewkſbury, at a very advanced age, Mrs Doddridge, widow of the pious and learned Dr Doddridge.

21. Mrs Alice Drummond, ſpouſe to the Rev. Mr George Ellis, miniſter at Carriden.

21. At Dumfries, Mr James Macwilliam, merchant.

21. At London, aged 78, George Preſcot, Eſq; an eminent Italian merchant, and banker of London, immenſely rich. He was in ſeveral parliaments.

25. At Beaconsfield in Berks, William Mitchell, Eſq; many years ſecretary to the Eaſt-India Company.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr William Buchan, writer to the ſignet.

Lately, at London, George Lord Haſtings, only ſon of Mr Haſtings of Folkſtone, to whom the title of Earl of Huntingdon has lately devolved.

Lately, at Bath, the Biſhop of Kildare.

Lately, at Leixſlip in Ireland, Sir Patrick King, Knt, one of the juſtices of peace for the county of Dublin, and commiſſiary-general of muſters.

Lately, at Ipſwich, in his 100th year, Alexander Deane, Eſq;

Lately, at Dublin, in her 108th year, and in full poſſeſſion of all her faculties, Mrs Bridget Seaver, relict of Jonathan Seaver, late of Treay in the county of Armagh.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, April 3. to conſer on the Rt Hon. Lord Henry John Spencer, Secretary of Embaſſy to the States-General of the United Provinces, the character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes.

alſo to appoint James Duff, Eſq; to be Conſul at Cadiz, in the room of Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; deceaſed.

to appoint John Buller and Robert Nicholas, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for managing the Revenues of Exciſe, in the room of David Papillon, Eſq; and Sir William Burrell, Bt, who have retired.

6. to recommend to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St Aſaph, the Rt Rev. Lewis Lord Biſhop of Norwich to be by them elected Biſhop of St Aſaph, that ſee being void by the death of the Rt Rev. Dr Samuel Halifax, late Biſhop thereof.

6. to grant to Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. the office or place of Rear Admiral of Great Britain, in the room of George Darby, Eſq; deceaſed.

17. to preſent the Rev. —— Watſon to the church and pariſh of Arbirlot, in the preſbytery of Aberbrothock, and ſhire of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hunter.

to appoint George Hammond, Eſq; to be Secretary of legation at the court of Copenhagen.

Whitehall, April 24. to appoint the Earl of Leven to be High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

to appoint James Jaffray, Eſq; to be Profeſſor of Botany and Anatomy in the U-

niverſity

niverſity of Glaſgow, in the room of William Hamilton, Eſq; deceaſed.

to appoint John Gillies, Eſq; to be Commiſſary-clerk of Orkney and Zetland.

Dublin-Caſtle, March 21. The Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood on Samuel Rowland, of the city of Cork, Eſq;

Dublin-Caſtle, March 31. Letters-patent have paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, granting the dignity of a Baronet unto Charles Henry Talbott, of Belfaſt in the county of Antrim, Eſq; and to his heirs-male.

War-office, April 17.

Royal regiment of horſe-guards: Brev.-Maj. Miles Staveley to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Col. Charles Tuſnell, who retires. Capt.-Lieut. William Paul Cerjeat to be Captain, by purchaſe, vice Brev.-Maj. Miles Staveley.

War office, April 24.

1ſt life-guards: Capt. George Warde, from the late 2d troop of horſe grenadier guards, to be Captain, vice Edward Broadly Burrow, deceaſed.

From other Papers.

Lauchlan Maclavith, Eſq; is appointed Aſſiſtant Surveyor-General of Window-duties in Scotland, in room of George Innes, Eſq; deceaſed.

April 7. The Univerſity of Glaſgow, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr Benjamin M'Gachey of Ireland:

And on the 13th, the ſame degree on Mr Andrew Kennedy, from Arbroath.

16. The Senate of the Univerſity of Glaſgow conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr John Muir of Antigua.

John Halyburton, Eſq; is appointed Surveyor-General of Stamps for Scotland, in the room of George Innes, Eſq; deceaſed.

William Pulteney, Eſq; who has inſtituted a profeſſorſhip for agriculture in the univerſity of Edinburgh, has appointed Dr Andrew Coventry to fill that office. [vol. 51. p. 209.]

BANKRUPTS.

March 29. James Colquhoun, merchant or trader in Dumbarton.

April 2. Alexander Brown, bookſeller in Edinburgh.

7. Alexander Smith, bookſeller in Edinburgh.

15. David Keith, merchant in Dundee.

21. Charles Logan, merchant in Glaſgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, April 30.

	Beſt.		*Second.*		*Third.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	27	0	26	0	24	6
Barley	19	0	18	0	16	8
Oats	15	3	14	6	13	4
Peaſe	14	6	13	4	12	6
Beans	13	8	12	6	11	4

Edinburgh, April 30. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe meal, 7 d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for April.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	29	21	50
Weſt-kirk, -	22	26	48
Canongate, -	10	18	28
Calton, - -	30	22	52
Total,	91	87	178

Age.			
Under	2	49	
Between	2 & 5	19	
	5 & 10	7	
	10 & 20	13	
	20 & 30	14	
	30 & 40	8	
	40 & 50	16	
	50 & 60	15	
	60 & 70	17	
	70 & 80	15	
	80 & 90	5	
	90 & 100	0	
		178	

Decreaſed 14

Diseases, &c.	No
Aged — —	24
Aſthma — —	1
Bowelhive — —	22
Cancer — —	1
Cholic — —	1
Childbed — —	1
Chincough — —	8
Conſumption —	53
Croup — —	1
Fever — —	27
Gravel — —	1
Killed by a deal falling — — —	1
Meaſles — —	2
Nervous fever —	2
Palſy — — —	1
Smallpox — —	11
Stillborn — —	1
Suddenly — —	2
Swelling —	1
Teething — —	17

PRICES OF STOCKS, April 16.

Bank Stock, 184¼ a ¼.
3 per cent. red. 78⅞ a 79.
3 per cent. conſ. 79 ¼.
4 per cent. 1777, 100⅛ a ¼
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 119⅝ a ¾.
Bank Long Ann. 23 ¼ a 5-16ths.
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, 13¼.
South Sea Stock, 89⅛.
India Stock, 174.
Ditto Bonds, 115 prem.
Lottery Tickets. 16 l. 1 s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 4 s.

April 28.

Bank Stock, 186¼.
3 per cent. red. 79¾.
3 per cent. conſ. 80⅝.
4 per cent 100⅝ a ¼.
5 per cent. 120¼.
Bank Long Ann. 23 9-16ths a ⅝.
Ditto Short 1778, 1779, 13⅛.
Tontine, 101¼ a 102.
India Ann. 74⅝.
Ditto Bonds, 117.
South Sea Old Ann 79½ a ⅝.
Lottery Tickets. 7s. 6 d. prem.
Exchequer Bills, 42 s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1790.

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The History of CAROLINE MONTGOMERY.

[From "Ethelinde; or, the Recluse of the Lake." By Mrs Charlotte Smith.]

MRS Montgomery thus relates her history, in a conversation with Ethelinde Chesterville, the lovely heroine of this novel:

"My father was a native of Scotland, of the noble family of Douglas. He was a younger brother of a younger branch, and married very early in life a young woman as well-born and as indigent as himself. In the year 1745, he was among those who joined the unfortunate Charles-Edward; and he fell at Culloden, leaving me then about twenty months old, and his wife then not more than seventeen, entirely dependent on the bounty of his father, and overwhelmed with the greatness of her calamity; but when she held in her arms her unfortunate orphan, the sole legacy and sole memorial of a man whom he had fondly loved, she struggled against her unhappy destiny, and for my sake attempted to live.

Though peace was at length restored to the wretched country, which had been too long the seat of devastation, many families found themselves totally impoverished; and none suffered more than my grandfather, who, having narrowly escaped

ed with life, survived to lament the loss of three brave sons, and to see great part of his property in ashes. He lingered only a twelvemonth afterwards, and then sunk into the grave, leaving his small patrimony to his only surviving son, who had himself a numerous family. My mother saw, or fancied she saw, that he could willingly have dispensed with any additional burden; and she determined to go to England, where she hoped to be received by a brother of her own who was settled in London. Thither she conveyed herself and me in the cheapest way she could, and was received by her brother (who had sunk his illustrious birth for the convenience offered him of becoming partner with a merchant) with kindness indeed; but such kindness as a mind, narrowed by perpetually contemplating riches, shews to the poor who are dependent on them. His wife, by whose means his fortune had been promoted, convinced him that his sister and her child could not be commodiously received into his house. Lodgings were however provided for her in the neighbourhood, and she boarded with her brother: but the second month of her thus living was not past, before the neglect she felt from him, and the pride and ill-nature of his wife, taught her to experience, in all its bitterness, the misery of dependence. Born with very acute feelings, and at an age when every sensibility is awake, my mother found this situation every day more insupportable. Yet whither could she turn? She had neither knowledge of business, nor any means of engaging in it. She had no acquaintance in England, and not in the world any friend who had at once the power and the will to assist her.

Almost the first circumstance which made any impression on my mind, was the agonies of passion with which my mother clasped me to her bosom, and wept over me, whilst she called on the spirit of her departed Douglas to behold the wretchedness of his widow and his orphan. At that age, however, it is only a slight sketch now and then of some violent passion, or striking circumstance, that rests on the memory of an infant. I have no recollection of any thing else till the scene was greatly changed, and, in my childish eyes, greatly amended.

It was summer; and though at that period the mercantile inhabitants of London were less accustomed than they now are to go to country villas, yet my uncle, who was growing rich, had one near Hammersmith, where he usually repaired with his family on Fridays, returning again to town the beginning of the following week. The weather was uncommonly hot, and my mother, who was never of these parties, but was left in London to share the dinner of the solitary servant who took care of the house, fancied that I had for many days drooped for want of air; and, alarmed by that idea, she took, after the family were gone, an hackney coach, and directed it to carry her to the gate of Hyde Park.

Though the sun was declining, it had yet so much power, that in walking through the Park with me in her arms, that I at least might not suffer, she became extremely fatigued. She saw people going into Kensington Gardens: thither she went also; and to avoid observation, betook herself to an unfrequented part of them, where, quite overcome with bodily fatigue and mental anguish, she threw herself on a seat, and, straining me to her bosom, began with a torrent of tears to lament not so much her own hard fate as that which awaited the infant of her lost Douglas, whose name she frequently repeated, broken by the sobs and groans which a thousand tender recollections of him, and poignant fears for me, extorted from her. From this delirium of fruitless sorrow she was awakened by the appearance of a gentleman, of about thirty, who suddenly approached her, and enquired with great politeness, yet with great warmth, whether her distress was of a nature which he could mitigate or remove?

Alarmed by this address from a stranger, my mother arose, and making an effort to conquer her emotion and conceal her tears, she thanked him in an hurried voice for his politeness, but assured him that she was merely fatigued by the heat of the weather, and should now hasten home.

He was not however to be so easily shaken off. If my mother had at first struck him as a very beautiful young woman, he was still more charmed when she spoke, and when, amidst the confusion she was under, he observed as much unaffected modesty as natural elegance. It was in vain that she entreated him to leave her, and assured him that she lived in a very distant part of the town with a brother, into whose house she could not introduce a stranger, and that she should be

be otherwiſe much diſtreſſed by his attention. He would not leave her; but taking me up in his arms, he carried me out of the gardens, and then delivering me to my mother, he ran towards the palace to procure, as he ſaid, a coach. My mother, who trembled ſhe knew not why, at the politeneſs ſhe could not reſent, now hurried on in the hope of eſcaping from her new acquaintance; but ſhe had not proceeded an hundred paces before he was again at her ſide, and again took me in his arms, and under pretence that there was no coach to be had where he had been, but that one would probably be met with if they walked on, he engaged her to proceed, till a coach overtook them: not ſuch as he pretended to have ſought, but one on which was an Earl's coronet, and the arms of Douglas quartered with thoſe of an illuſtrious Engliſh family.

"Now," ſaid he, ſtopping as it came up, "here is a carriage, which ſhall convey you and this little cherub to your home. You will not, I think, refuſe me the honour of accompanying you, that it may afterwards take me to mine."

Again my mother urged every thing ſhe could think of to prevail upon her new friend to deſiſt from a proof of attention which could only diſtreſs her.—He would hear nothing; and the warmth of his importunity forced her, in ſpite of every objection, to get into his coach, where he ſeated me in her lap, and himſelf by her ſide.

He then attempted to quiet her fears, by entering into diſcourſe on the topics of the day; in which he exerted himſelf ſo effectually, his manners were ſo eaſy, and his converſation ſo entertaining, that the agitation of her ſpirits gradually ſubſided. The ſoothing voice of friendſhip, of pity, of ſympathy, which ſhe had not heard for many, many months, again made its way to her heart; and when he inſenſibly turned the diſcourſe from leſs intereſting matters to her own condition, the tears flowed from her eyes, ſoftneſs pervaded her heart, and ſhe confided to this ſtranger, whom ſhe had not yet known above an hour, the unhappy uncertainty of her ſituation, the actual miſery ſhe ſuffered herſelf, and the anguiſh which weighed down her ſpirit when ſhe reflected that ſhe had no other portion to bequeath me than poverty, ſervitude, or perhaps dependence, more bitter than either. In making this avowal, ſhe had named her family, and that of her father.

"Yes", interrupted her protector, "I heard, as I liſtened to you in the gardens, the name of Douglas. I am myſelf of the race; for my mother was a Douglas; ſuch a circumſtance, added to the captivating beauty of the fair mourner to whom I liſtened, made my curioſity invincible. Dangerous curioſity! to gratify it, I have, I fear, loſt my peace!"

Not to dwell too long on the recital, let me ſay, that this nobleman profeſſed himſelf paſſionately in love with the young widow; and though ſhe inſiſted on his giving up ſo wild an idea, he declared before he left her, that he would by ſome means or other introduce himſelf to her brother, ſince to live without ſeeing her was impoſſible. It was with difficulty he was at length prevailed upon to leave the houſe; and without extorting permiſſion from my mother, he was there again the next day, and every day, till the family returned; after which he managed ſo adroitly, that in a few days he made an acquaintance with my uncle, and was in form invited to dinner; while neither himſelf nor his wife at all ſuſpected for whoſe ſake the acquaintance was ſo anxiouſly cultivated, but were extremely elated at the notice which a man of rank took of them, and the compliments he paid to the reſpectability and intrinſic worth of men of buſineſs.

The attention however which he found himſelf obliged to pay to the miſtreſs of the houſe, and the few opportunities of ſeeing or converſing with my mother which this method of viſiting allowed him, became very uneaſy to him; and at length, after a long ſtruggle with himſelf, he determined to hazard telling her his real ſituation. He probably knew that he had by this time ſecured ſuch an intereſt in her heart, that it was no longer in her power to fly from him, whatever her honour might dictate. Having with ſome difficulty obtained an opportunity of ſpeaking to her, he told her, that he knew ſhe muſt long have ſeen his ardent and incurable paſſion, "which perhaps," continued he, "I ought never to have indulged; but alas! from the firſt moment I ſaw you, my heart was yours! while reaſon in vain condemned me, and repeated the fatal truth which you muſt now hear. I am already married—I am not villain enough to attempt to deceive you;

you; but liſten to what I have to add in extenuation of my conduct, before you condemn me to deſpair."

The indignation with which my mother received this acknowledgement, the attempts of her lover to appeaſe and ſoften her, I need not relate: having at length prevailed on her to hear what he had to urge, he told her, that to gratify his family he had, when little more than twenty, married the heireſs of a rich and noble family; plain, and even deformed in her perſon; with a temper ſoured by ill health and the conſciouſneſs of her own imperfections, and with manners the moſt diſguſting. For upwards of three years he dragged on a life completely wretched with a woman whoſe malignity of temper deadened all pity of her perſonal misfortune: at the end of that period ſhe was ſeized with the ſmall-pox, attended with the worſt ſymptoms; but the diſtemper acting on an habit conſtitutionally bad, failed to deprive her of life, which would have been a bleſſing to them both; but left behind it violent epileptic fits, which, continuing with increaſing violence for many months, had deprived her of the ſlender ſhare of reaſon ſhe ever poſſeſſed, and threw her at length into confirmed idiotiſm, in which ſtate ſhe had invariably remained for the laſt ſix years. Thus ſituated, he conſidered himſelf, though the fatal tie could not by law be diſſolved, as really unmarried, and at liberty to offer his heart to the lovely object who now poſſeſſed it, though the cruel circumſtance he had related made it impoſſible for him to offer her that rank, in which it would otherwiſe have been his ambition to have placed her, and to which ſhe would have done ſo much honour.

I was then in my mother's arms: he took me tenderly in his, and ſaid, "Intercede for me, lovely Caroline, with your mother. Ah! ſoften that dear inexorable heart, and tell her, that for your ſake ſhe ſhould quit an abode ſo unfit for you both, and accept the protection of a man, who will conſider and provide for her Caroline as for a child of his own." He then hurried away, leaving a paper in which he had repeated all he had before ſaid; and proteſting that his firſt care ſhould be to ſettle a fortune on me. That evening, my uncle and his family, who had been abſent, returned, and it happened that his wife, who was always rude and unfeeling, treated my mother with an unuſual degree of aſperity. Her brother, too, whether from accident or from ſome intelligence he had received of his Lordſhip's viſits, ſpoke to her with great acrimony, reproached her with having been now above twelve months a burden to him, and adviſed her to try if ſhe could not procure a place as companion to a lady, or governeſs in a family; adding coldly, that he would in that caſe take care of me, and put me out to nurſe, till I was old enough to procure a livelihood.

Honour, and reſpect for the memory of her huſband, had made in the breaſt of my mother a ſtruggle, which this inhuman treatment rendered at once ineffectual. On one ſide, affluence, with the man whom ſhe already loved more than ſhe was aware of, and a certain proviſion for the infant on whom ſhe doated, awaited her; on the other, poverty, dependence, and contempt; her child torn from her, and herſelf ſent to ſervice. The contraſt was too violent: She retired to her room, and without giving herſelf time for reflection, wrote to Lord Pevenſey, and the next day quitting her inhoſpitable and ſelfiſh relations, without giving them any account of herſelf, ſhe ſet out with his Lordſhip for Paris. A ſervant was provided for me: all that love and fortune could offer were laviſhed on her; and at an elegant houſe on the banks of the Seine ſhe was ſoon eſtabliſhed; with a ſplendour which however ſerved not to make her happy.

Still conſcious of the impropriety of her ſituation, ſhe could never conquer the melancholy that preyed on her mind; though ſhe ſometimes thought, that to have the daughter of Douglas educated and provided for, as his Lordſhip's fondneſs educated and provided for me, was in reality a greater proof of attachment to his memory than ſhe would have ſhewn, had ſhe ſuffered me to have remained in the indigence and diſgrace to which the penurious and ſordid temper of my uncle would have expoſed me. The two ſons, whom ſhe brought my Lord, ſhared her tenderneſs without leſſening it; and while the utmoſt care was taken of their education, as ſoon as they were old enough to receive inſtruction, I had the beſt maſters which Paris afforded; and, with ſuch advantages, almoſt every European language, at an early age, became familiar to me. Lord Pevenſey,

who

who was as partial to me as if I had been indeed his daughter, and in whoſe fondneſs for my mother time made no abatement, ſaw with pleaſure the progreſs I made, and flattered himſelf that he ſhould eſtabliſh me happily, though the ſituation of my mother (who, though ſhe was treated in France with great reſpect, was well underſtood not to be the wife of Lord Pevenſey) was a very unfavourable circumſtance to me even in that country. The world, however, called me handſome; and I had received an education very different from that which is uſually given to young women in France. On the day on which I completed my fourteenth year, Lord Pevenſey came to me, as I was dreſſing for a little entertainment which he had ordered on the occaſion, and wiſhing me joy of my birth-day, he ſaluted me, and put into my hands a bank-note of a thouſand pounds. "Take it, my dear Caroline," ſaid he, "as a trifling teſtimony of my affection for you. Uſe it for your ſmaller expences, and be aſſured that I will not neglect to make your future proſpects equal to the education you have received, and to which you do ſo much honour."

I received this generoſity as I ought. Alas! my benefactor went in a few weeks to England, and I ſaw him no more. A ſtrange preſentiment of evil hung over my mother, whoſe health had long been very uncertain. She could not bear to take the laſt leave of his Lordſhip; and he, who lived but to oblige her, ſtill lingered and delayed his journey, till repeated letters from thoſe who had the care of his eſtates compelled him to determine on it. His two ſons, one of ten, the other of eight years old, were by this time at a public ſchool in England, and he promiſed to gratify my mother with the ſight of them on his return, which he ſaid ſhould be as ſoon as he could ſettle the affairs which called him over.

When he was gone, however, my mother fell into a deep melancholy; and as we were almoſt always alone together, ſhe talked very frequently of the incidents of her paſt life, related the particulars I have repeated to you, and aſked me whether I could forgive her for having thus been betrayed into a ſituation which, whatever it might be in the ſight of Heaven, would, in that of the world, render me liable to eternal reproach. It was in vain I conjured her to baniſh from her mind, reflections which ſerved only to deſtroy an health ſo precious to us all. Still they recurred too often, and her delicate conſtitution very viſibly ſuffered. After Lord Pevenſey, who had been uſed to write by every poſt, had been gone about ſix weeks, his letters ſuddenly ceaſed. My mother for ſome days flattered herſelf, that it was merely owing to his being on his journey back; but her hopes gradually died away, and the moſt alarming apprehenſions ſucceeded—apprehenſions too well founded. We were ſitting together one morning, when a ſudden buſtle of the ſervants in the anti-room ſurpriſed us. I roſe to enquire into the occaſion of it, and, on opening the door, was ſhocked by the ſight of my two brothers, and their Tutor, who had been attempting to prevent their ſudden entrance. The poor boys on ſeeing me burſt into tears, and exclaiming, "Oh! Caroline! my father!" they ruſhed by me, and threw themſelves into the arms of their mother; who, wild with terror, had no power to enquire, what indeed they ſoon told her.—Oh! mamma!" cried they, "our papa, our papa, our dear papa is dead! They have ſent us here to you---they have taken him from us, and every thing that was his!"

The Tutor, who highly reſpected my mother, now attempted to take the children from her; but ſhe held them in her arms, while, with a look which I ſhall never forget, and with the voice of piercing anguiſh, ſhe enquired what all this meant? The worthy man related, in a few words, that Lord Pevenſey had been ſeized with a fever at one of his country houſes, where, after a few days illneſs, he died: that his brother, who became heir to his title, had inſtantly poſſeſſed himſelf of all his effects, and had directed the two boys to be taken immediately to France, and to drop the name they had hitherto borne. With reluctance the Tutor added, that the preſent Lord intended in a few days being at the houſe we inhabited, in order to receive the jewels and other valuables which belonged to his brother.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *April* 21.

WE beg your indulgence to inſert the incloſed remarks and obſervations on the parliamentary repreſentation of the Britiſh people. The ſtatement and eſtimate are taken from the moſt authentic topographers; and it is needleſs to point

point out the great importance of ſuch matters to all Britiſh ſubjects. Without meaning to aſſert, at any future period, the neceſſity of a parliamentary reform, generally, the following is merely intended to diſplay, in a comprehenſive manner, the principles of the Britiſh parliamentary repreſentation, for the public to judge of the equipoiſe of the regal, ariſtocratic, and democratic weights of the Britiſh nation and government.

Gent. Mag. Yours, &c. D. E. R.

In 1785, Mr Pitt moved the Houſe of Commons for a parliamentary reform, propoſing to diſfranchiſe thirty-ſix petty boroughs, and add their ſeventy-two members to thoſe of the counties; but the motion was loſt by a majority againſt it of ſeventy-two. [vol. 47. p. 277.] One hundred and thirty ſix members, being nearly a quarter of the Houſe, or nearly double the majority, did not vote, or were abſent, on the agitation of this highly important and intereſting queſtion, affecting the vitals of the whole realm.

The preſent Rate of the parliamentary repreſentation of the people of Great Britain, in their Houſe of Commons, is as follows:

	Members
For 40 Engliſh counties	80
For 19 Engliſh cities (except London)	38
For London	4
For the two Univerſities	4
For 33 Engliſh towns, having two weekly markets or more each, Abingdon returning but one member	65
For 130 Engliſh towns, having one weekly market each, returning two members each	260
For four Engliſh towns, having one weekly market each, returning one member each	4
For 17 Engliſh boroughs, viz Amber, Bereaſton, Bletchingley, Beſſiney, Cattle Riſing, Gatton, Heytſbury, Luggerſhall, St Mawes, St Michaels, Milborn Port, Newton (Hants), Old Sarum, Seaford, Shoreham, Weſt Loo, and Winchelſea, all without market, each returning as many members as any town or city, except London	34
Members for England	489
For Wales	24
For Scotland	45
Members of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain	558

An Eſtimate of the Population of Great Britain, *extracted from the moſt approved Topographers.*

Engliſh Counties	Members of Parliament.	Market-towns, including cities.	Circumference in miles	Inhabitants.
Bedford	4	10	73	67,350
Berks	9	12	120	85,000
Bucks	14	15	133	111,340
Cambridge	6	8	13	140,000
Cheſhire	4	13	112	164,320
Cornwall	44	27	150	165,660
Cumberland	6	15	168	88,920
Derby	4	11	200	126,900
Devon	26	38	200	337,860
Dorſet	20	22	150	131,640
Durham	4	9	107	96,980
Eſſex	8	27	140	208,800
Glouceſter	8	27	160	162,560
Hants	26	20	100	162,350
Hereford	8	8	102	95,600
Herts	6	8	130	83,000
Huntingdon	4	6	67	49,320
Kent	18	31	162	235,440
Lancaſter	14	27	170	240,000
Leiceſter	4	11	96	112,000
Lincoln	12	31	180	24,340
Middleſex	2	4	95	93,500
London	4	1	—	495,550
Weſtminſter	2	1	—	240,800
Monmouth	3	7	80	38,840
Norfolk	12	22	140	283,080
Northampton	9	13	120	129,200
Northumberland	8	13	155	126,440
Nottingham	8	9	90	131,980
Oxford	9	12	130	114,000
Rutland	2	2	40	19,560
Salop	12	16	134	139,680
Somerſet	18	35	152	300,000
Staffordſ	10	19	140	142,440
Suffolk	16	28	165	154,520
Surrey	14	11	112	205,320
Suſſex	28	17	158	129,240
Warwick	6	17	110	131,800
Weſtmorland	4	8	110	39,000
Wilts	34	21	128	168,000
Worceſter	9	12	130	123,780
York	30	57	360	603,690
Engliſh Totals	489	701		6,700,000
Wales	24	58		300,000
Engliſh and Welch Totals	513	759		7,000,000
Scotland	45			1,000,000
Britiſh Totals	558			8,000,000

The